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In Memoriam



Colonel A. C. Gillespie, V.D.

Lieut. B. S. Smith.

Sir John Moore and The Corunna Campaign

*By Major T. V. Soudamore, V.D., F.R.G.S.,
The British Columbia Regiment*

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR JOHN MOORE was born in 1761 and joined the 51st Regiment (The K.O.Y.L.I.) at the age of 16. He served in Holland, in Corsica, the West Indies and Egypt always with distinction, and he fell at Corunna on the 16th January, 1809, at the age of 48. He was always looked upon as an unlucky officer as he had been seriously wounded in action in every rank that he held from that of ensign to Lieut.-General.

In Egypt Sir Ralph Abercromby had called Moore's attention to the need of Light Infantry Regiments in the British Army similar to the Voltigeurs in the French, and on taking over command at Shorncliffe, Moore promptly put this idea to practical effect remarking that he was astonished that it had not occurred to him sooner.

In 1804, when Moore was made a Knight of the Bath, he took as his supporters a Light Infantry Man to commemorate his forming and commanding the first Light Infantry Regiment and a 92nd Highlander to commemorate the fact that his life had been saved in Holland by two men of that regiment.

Sir John Moore's last and greatest action is the one by which his name lives—the retreat to, and battle of, Corunna. Only two generals live in British history for the successful carrying out of a retreat and the fighting with victory of a rearguard action. The other is Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, whose name will ever loom larger with the passage of time. There are so many analogies between the Corunna Campaign and various phases of the Great War that I shall attempt to draw them as I proceed.

The period under review occupied exactly three months; from the 19th October, 1808, to 18th January, 1809. The Convention of Cintra signed on the 30th August, 1808, had raised such a furore in England that the three generals concerned, Sir Arthur Wellesley, Sir Harry Burrard and Sir Hew Dalrymple, were recalled and Moore sent out to take over the command at the King's express wish and in spite of the hostility of his Ministers, Castlereagh and Canning.

Put briefly, Moore was at Lisbon with 20,000 men, no information and no money with which to purchase transport, though the British Government had liberally supplied him with provisions. His force was well trained but untried, but it soon became a splendid one of hard-bitten fighting men; the roads and passes in winter were

impassable for guns. Sir David Baird had landed at Corunna on 29th October with 8,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry, having been delayed for 10 days by the opposition of the Galicia Junta.

The essential feature is that we held command of the sea which enabled us to move our base from Lisbon, to Vigo, to Corunna, to England, just as in 1914 we were able to land troops anywhere from Antwerp to St. Nazaire.

At this time the Spanish had proved themselves a broken reed though the British Government had still implicit faith in their promises, their leaders and their army. The Spaniards were, however, somewhat unique as when they had a general they never had an army and when they collected an army they could not find a general.

* * * * *

MOORE advanced by four routes from Lisbon, all converging on Salamanca. The most southerly and longest route was taken by General Sir John Hope through Badajos, Talavera and the Escorial Pass. Lord Edward Paget advanced through Elvas (just west of Badajos), Ciudad Rodrigo to Salamanca. General Fraser marched through Abrantes and Almeida (where there was a concentration of stores) to Salamanca and was accompanied by Sir John Moore. Lastly Beresford advanced through Coimbra, Busaco and Almeida to Salamanca, not quite the shortest but the easiest route of the four.

Sir David Baird marched from Corunna through Lugo and Benevente to Mayorga where he effected a junction with Sir John Moore on the 20th December.

But let take the position of the British and French forces in November with the information at their disposal. On the 11th November Moore's advanced guard was at Ciudad Rodrigo and he entered Salamanca two days later. The Spanish army had been defeated on the 12th November but this news had not reached Moore or Baird until 10 days after the event. It was again defeated on the 23rd. Sir David Baird reached Astorga with part of his forces (three infantry brigades only) on the 22nd, the remainder of his force being strung out between Astorga and Lugo. Marshal Soult and General Lefebvre were manoeuvring west of Burgos whilst Napoleon in person was about to occupy Madrid with approximately a quarter of a million men.

On the 26th November Moore's rear was at Salamanca with his van advancing on Mayorga; Hope's rear was at Talavera and his van in the Escorial Pass; General Lefebvre had crossed our front at Valladolid almost preventing a junction of Moore and Baird, whilst Napoleon had advanced by heroic forced marches under the most trying conditions to Aranda, 100 miles north of Madrid, and each of these five armies was in ignorance of the exact position of his nearest enemy.

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On the 28th November our position was even worse as General Lefebvre was further south to Arevalo. Retreat was inevitable for the British and Moore was already starting to make his arrangements whilst our Minister in Madrid continually urged on him the necessity to advance and attack. General Lefebvre continually crossing and recrossing the front of the British most southerly force, and at one time, his close proximity to the most northerly force under Sir David Baird and even Napoleon's complete ignorance of the correct position and movements of the British forces constitute an outstanding example of the fog of war. Perhaps one would be more correct in describing it as the smoke screen of war as, to do the Spanish irregulars justice, they deliberately led the French forces astray with false information.

* * * * *

BUT let us follow the fortunes of the different armies a month before the great retreat began and whilst each was still advancing.

General Fraser's route was so bad that his battery of light 6-pounders had to be let down the rocks by ropes and at other times moved on by hand. Sir John Hope lost very many of his horses through glanders. Sir David Baird could march from Corunna to Mayorga in light marching order only.

Moore's general plan to advance to Salamanca and join there with Baird was based entirely on the optimism of our Minister that the concentration of our two armies would be covered by large Spanish forces which were, in fact, already twice defeated in the field, their ammunition dumps already captured and lastly that Moore and Baird would be received with enthusiasm by the Spanish people and supplied with transport. As a matter of fact there was not the transport in the country and the populace was apathetic to a degree.

Moore determined to advance, however, largely to take the pressure off the Spanish and give them a chance to re-organize in the South, but on December 9th he learnt that Madrid had been occupied by Napoleon and retreat, which he had foreseen, become inevitable. He sent his sick and heavy baggage back to Lisbon and moved north to Sahagun. Baird fell back 50 miles and Hope avoided Madrid, turned northeast, crossed the Escorial Pass and actually advanced to Arevalo not knowing that it was already occupied by General Lefebvre. Luckily he learnt this in time, threw forward his cavalry towards Lefebvre at Arevalo and then turned due west with his main body to Salamanca which he reached by cross roads and forced marches by night and day; the cavalry from having been a forward screen finding itself automatically become the rear guard. It was a magnificent manoeuvre and Lefebvre completely mystified, or perhaps, never having known, passed east of the British army.

On 13th December a French officer, having quarrelled with his innkeeper was murdered by Spanish peasants whilst carrying a despatch from Napoleon to Marshal Soult. An English scout officer bought that despatch for \$20 and through it we received not only the

first information but exact details of the whole of the French position and intentions. Moore and Baird concentrated at Mayorga on December 20th and realizing that Soult was alone and had no information, they determined to attack him and annihilate his isolated force. And here at Sahagun the next day occurred the most delightful little cavalry action of the whole campaign. Lord Paget, afterwards Marquis of Anglesey and elder brother of Lord Edward Paget, was a brilliant and dashing cavalry leader and with a force of the 10th and 15th Hussars he surprised the French cavalry in Sahagun. He sent the 10th Hussars straight into the town whilst he sent the 15th Hussars dashing round it and he caught the French cavalry between two fires whilst they were changing front and killed twenty men, wounded a large number and captured thirteen officers and 145 other ranks. Our loss was trifling. The affair was a piece of perfect timing in which the 15th Hussars had the luck of the position. In all, even the most prolonged cavalry actions the swordmanship was very bad. The swords were blunt from being kept for a long time in steel scabbards, they were rusty and the men were not of a physique to make the best of them. There were often more men bruised than wounded and many more wounded than killed. The best swordsmen were the men of the King's German Legion who thrust instead of cut and were heavier men altogether.

Moore halted on the 22nd December in order to collect his force for the advance against Soult on the following day when he received a message from the Marquis Romana, one of the very few Spaniards who was loyal, energetic and reliable, who reported to Moore that he heard that Napoleon had left Madrid with his whole force and was moving north. Moore's object had been achieved in drawing Napoleon towards him but had he (Moore) still decided to attack Soult undoubtedly Napoleon would have had time to cut off the British commander from his base. Retreat was inevitable without the satisfaction of defeating Soult. Moore had been criticized for not attacking and retiring and his own troops were in almost open revolt at the thought of retreat whilst his Spanish transport drivers immediately deserted but undoubtedly in the view of all informed military opinion today Moore was absolutely right. His object had been achieved in tying down with a combined force of 30,000 men a French army of exactly ten times that number.

* * * * *

I F our difficulties were great, they were no greater than those of the French. Napoleon's advance had been halted by a blizzard in the mountains and his gunners had turned back. The Emperor dismounted his cavalry and made them lead their horses; with every available pioneer thrown forward to clear a road in the snow he ordered his Guard to trample it level. His men openly threatened to shoot him but the Emperor himself struggled forward on foot immediately behind the leading squadron and in order to make progress, marched with his arms linked between those of his Marshals Duroc and Lannes and when completely exhausted with these efforts in their great field boots, they rode on the limbers of the guns of the very

men who had threatened to shoot them. Men dropped in their tracks and died from over-exhaustion; the cowards committed suicide rather than proceed. Even the strong broke down, but Napoleon marched 200 miles in ten days in the depth of winter in a hostile country. What a picture that makes; Paget in person leading his charge of the cavalry at Sahagun. Napoleon and his Marshals trampling down the snow before their mutinous men. What a commentary and comparison with the rather impersonal leadership of the present day, where personal ambition is sometimes more conspicuous than ability to command.

On Christmas Day the great retreat began. Lord Paget, with five cavalry regiments covered our rear on a front of 30 miles and though for three days there was plenty of hand to hand fighting, the 18th Light Dragoons charging no less than 6 times in one day, our ascendancy over the French was continuous and complete. The cavalry alone took over 500 prisoners, killed a large number of the enemy and suffered themselves very little loss. In this way General Lefebvre himself was wounded and was taken prisoner after a two-mile pursuit, by a trooper of the King's German Legion but was brought in by Trooper Grisdale of the 10th Hussars. Even the guns under Captain Downman rode up to complete the demoralization of the French Cavalry. Napoleon wrote to King Joseph about this mismanaged action of the French cavalry on this occasion saying "Lefebvre's affair was disgusting"—I suppose because the General, being up with his men, was taken prisoner. Later General Lefebvre was exchanged in time to fight most gallantly under Marshal Ney as a Divisional General of Cavalry at Waterloo where he again had the misfortune to be wounded and taken prisoner.

On the 30th December our whole force was at Astorga whilst Napoleon had crossed into Benevente. Our difficulties at Astorga were increased by Romana's routed rabble of 10,000 men arriving which prevented our distributing or destroying the stores. We started to evacuate the town the same day; General Robert Crauford with the light brigades retiring on the Vigo Road thus covering the flank and unblocking the main line of retreat to Corunna. The main force took the road to Lugo and Corunna. On New Year's Day, thirty-six hours after our evacuation, Napoleon occupied Astorga. He had marched 20 miles a day for ten days in midwinter in a hostile and difficult country. He had with him 70,000 infantry, 10,000 cavalry and 200 guns—a force just four times the size of the British.

* * * * *

One should note that the losses in the various regiments were in exact proportion to their lack of discipline. The division under Lord Edward Paget which composed the rear guard lost a fraction of what some divisions lost who had never fired a shot. Perhaps the very presence of two such determined men as Moore and Paget in their midst was a steadying and stimulating factor. In addition Paget had under him his old regiment, the 28th Foot (now the Gloucestershire Regiment). He had led them in Egypt and they could always be depended on to respond to his personal exhortations.

* * * * *

BUT let us return to Napoleon. It is New Year's Day, 1809, and he has just occupied Astorga. What his exact motives were it is now impossible to say, but he evidently resolved to give up the pursuit in person. A dramatic incident was staged; a courier rode up in hot haste; before the army the Emperor opened the despatch and ordering off his Guards he returned to France leaving Soult and Ney his two most able and vigorous commanders, to pursue and crush the British army.

It is interesting to speculate on the probable result had Napoleon remained in person. Undoubtedly the pursuit would have been pushed with even greater vigour than it was and yet seldom was the enemy's advance guard more than 10 minutes behind our rear throughout the retreat, sometimes it was merely the length of a bridge apart. It would have become a race for the sea as it was in the opening days of 1914 in Flanders. The frontal attack would have been abandoned in favour of the forced march and an outflanking movement; the ensuing battle at Corunna would have been pressed home to the last man and the last round especially on the two flanks whilst the French troops would not have been sent piecemeal into action as they were under Soult and lastly, the presence of the Emperor being in supreme command would have prevented those petty jealousies and lack of co-operation which was always present when the French marshals were left to themselves and which already showed itself between Soult and Ney.

But as it was, without Napoleon the pursuit was hot enough and Moore decided to stand at Lugo on 6th January with 19,000 men. He had only ammunition enough for one battle and food for not more than 48 hours.

Soult with 21,000 men delayed the attack waiting for Ney's reinforcements. Moore could not afford to attack a numerically superior force which could be reinforced by an army of equal size only a day's march away, and he could not wait. The order was once more given to retreat and the men, who had rallied at the prospect of an action, marched off in good order, but muddled and confusing orders, forced night marches and the worst possible weather again caused discipline to break down, and there was virtual mutiny. The army became unmanageable and to add to the horrors of the situation as the weather got worse, orders went astray. Previous to arrival at Lugo the army had marched for 36 hours on end, now they were to make even greater efforts and for 18 long miles in the mountain passes half-way between Lugo and Betanzos the road was strewn with ammunition and stores, women and children, horses and men; dead and dying on whom the snow and the rain beat pitilessly down freezing to death the starving and exhausted host.

These long night marches were most demoralizing, but it was probably Moore's idea to get his army past the open country where they were extremely vulnerable to Soult's cavalry. He arrived with the remnant at Corunna on the 11th and 12th January, and it was then that Moore learnt that his transports were still delayed by con-

trary winds at Vigo. Next day he blew up over 4,000 barrels of gun-powder, destroyed his surplus stores and rallied and re-armed his men with new muskets and fresh ammunition, their muskets having become almost useless during the retreat. This re-arming of his force with new muskets was a master stroke; not only did it give his men confidence but in the ensuing battle it enabled us to inflict losses on the enemy out of all proportion. I think it can be compared with the re-arming of the 1st Canadian Division after the second Battle of Ypres. In each case a partially demoralized force of great potential value was once more made effective and efficient.

* * * * *

ON the 14th January, our fleet entered the harbour and Moore promptly embarked 3,000 sick, 50 guns, his dismounted artillery and cavalry after destroying their horses, most of which were foundered. This destruction of the horses was made the more pathetic as their foundering was caused, not through lack of shoes, but through lack of hammers and nails to put them on. In any event the terrain was unsuitable for their use as the country round is cut up with low, white stone walls. In these two branches of the service the losses throughout the retreat had been very small, only 200 casualties in the cavalry and 250 in the artillery.

Corunna is protected to the South by three distinct ranges of hills, the most Southerly being the highest. Moore would have liked to have occupied these heights, three miles outside the town, but it made his line too long for his numbers; his position was dictated by the numbers at his disposal and he was forced to occupy the lower range nearer the town. At that he had 14,500 hard-bitten infantry and nine six-pounders to cover 2,500 yards of ground. The position was a strong one with the exception of the western end which was commanded by the French guns and which could be turned by a determined effort.

On the French side there were 15,000 infantry, 4,500 cavalry and 40 guns on the higher ground overlooking our position, most of the guns being massed to menace our right flank defended by Baird's division with the Guards in support. Between the French and the British in the lower ground were the villages of Elvina opposite Baird, Portosa in the centre and Piedralonga on our extreme left.

At 2 p.m. on the 16th Soult gave battle. Had he not attacked on that day, it is certain that Moore would have attempted to embark without a fight; as it was, so strong was the French position and so outnumbered were the British that some of Moore's commanders were in favour of treating with the enemy with the view to unmolested embarkation.

Soult appreciated the situation correctly by immediately attacking and carrying the village of Elvina and menacing our right flank. Our counter attacks were, however, more than successful and the French infantry were confined to the valley, their guns endangered and their cavalry on their left flank kept in check partly by Fraser's

division and partly by the unsuitable nature of the country for the successful employment of the mounted arm, and the fighting in and around Elvina was so bitter that both sides were exhausted.

But our losses were considerable and consisted of our most valuable men. Col. McKenzie, commanding the 5th Regiment (The Northumberland Fusiliers) had been killed at the head of his men in the abortive attack on Piedralonga; Sir David Baird was severely wounded and had to leave the field; Napier was a wounded prisoner of war and reported dead, and now Moore was struck down and mortally wounded. He was carried off the field in a blanket, his head resting on the red silk sash of an officer. His sword hilt became entangled in his wound, but with characteristic courage he refused to have it withdrawn saying, "It is better as it is. I had rather it should go out of the field with me." In all this one sees the inspiring effect of personality in leadership. Though we lost our most senior officers, there were others with equal energy and ability who, inspired by these examples, were well able to carry on.

* * * * *

THE command fell to Sir John Hope. He recaptured the village of Elvina and as it was growing dark, Hope called off the advance, spiked his guns and collected his wounded. The death of Moore possibly prevented our turning the victory into a rout. Fraser's division never fired a shot, the French were thoroughly defeated and those battalions engaged were almost out of ammunition. That, of course, could not have been told at the time. That Fraser was never brought into action was probably wise; it was essential for the weaker force on the defensive to have a powerful and fresh reserve. Hope most certainly showed a correct appreciation of the situation in not using his reserve to roll up the retreating enemy as in any case he had to embark without delay and Soult had still fifteen battalions that had not been in action whilst Marshal Ney, with whom he was not on the best of terms, was nominally hurrying to his help.

Sir John Hope's action may be compared to that of Lord Jellicoe at the Battle of Jutland who kept our fleet a fleet in being where a lesser commander would have risked all for a more spectacular victory. Very gallant, no doubt, but common sense tells us and history has shown that Jellicoe was right. The British loss at Corunna was 800 killed, the French lost some 1,500 to 2,500 men, the exact number is very uncertain. The enemy's high loss was due to the re-arming of the British force, the superiority and greater accuracy of the British and the fact that the French attacked in column. In column against line, the line had once more won. The French artillery which was greatly in excess of ours was not so well placed nor was its fire as effective.

Next day Sir John Hope embarked all our men with the exception of part of Fraser's fresh division which embarked safely on the 18th, the inhabitants meanwhile holding the town against the French. Soult moved up a battery to San Diego Point opposite the town, and

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commanding the harbour, to fire on the shipping. He drove four of the transports ashore and the remainder out to sea. In fact, this great tactician showed his usual energy and ability and the French can feel considerable satisfaction at what was for us a barren victory.

Then Sir John Hope made an error. He sailed for England. He should have put into Vigo to rest and restore discipline to his troops. In addition, he had bad luck. A terrific storm arose and his transports were so scattered or wrecked that they sought refuge in the first available English port arriving anywhere along our coast from Bristol to Dover. The men were fever ridden and in rags and they can hardly have left the impression of a victorious army.

* * * * *

MOORE'S total loss was 4,033 men and 15 guns of whom 3,200 men and 6 guns were lost in the retreat. There has been much controversy over the campaign, but every criticism has a satisfactory answer; the one mistake Moore made was to ask for empty transports instead of re-inforcements—our Ministers had both whilst two distinct blunders were made by Sir David Baird, one in counter marching 50 miles and the other in sending an important order by an irresponsible person.

The outstanding feature of the campaign was the amazing marches of the Emperor; the brilliant handling and concentration of his troops so that whatever move we made, we were always up against overwhelming numbers. As Napier so ably puts it, "No possible event could have divided the Emperor's forces and he constantly preserved a central position that enabled him to unite his masses in sufficient time to repair any momentary disaster."

"The rapid seizure of Madrid by Napoleon by a mixture of force and policy which caused it to surrender within two days and thus prevent the enthusiasm which would have arisen if the capital had been defended and the heart-burnings if it had been stormed." Again I quote from Napier.

Soult's junction with Napoleon, both working in a hostile country, is no less remarkable than that they should have been beaten by a general with one-tenth their numbers.

Moore was buried in the Citadel on the night of the 16th and the French occupied it on the 18th. Marshal Soult, on hearing of the death of Sir John Moore, ordered the French flag to be hoisted at half mast. The report that he raised a monument to his memory is, I think, incorrect. The memorial was erected by the Spanish Government and the inscription is in their language. Moore's reputation suffered somewhat after his death, from the calumnies of his political enemies and he became the target of the most scurrilous abuse on the part of both Castlereigh and Canning.

"Lightly they'll talk of the spirit that's gone
And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him,
But little he'll reck if they let him sleep on
In the grave where a Briton has laid him."

Whilst he was alive Moore, like a true soldier, had always spoken his mind about political interference with the general in the field. After his death the politicians said exactly what they thought of him, but one should bear in mind that Wellington had frequent and just cause to complain of the treatment he sometimes received at the hands of Canning, and whilst Sir John Moore died on the field of battle at the head of his men, Castlereagh committed suicide.

But a brave man can always appreciate a brave enemy and there is no greater praise than the unstinted admiration of a defeated foe and so it is with pleasure that one remembers that both Soult and Napoleon praised Sir John Moore's conduct of the campaign without reserve whilst the frigid Wellington who was always chary of praise has not only no criticism to make but was almost generous.

As Moore's terrible wounds grew cold the agony was intense but his face remained impassive as he mentioned the names of those officers that he wished promoted for having served him well, but it is a fact that not one single promotion, honour or reward was given for the battle and retreat to Corunna—the politicians only seeing the necessity to promote themselves.

Battle Honours granted for the campaign are "Sahagun" and "Corunna" though the former is the unique honour of the 15th Hussars. "Sahagun", "Benevente" and "Corunna" are the bars to the General Service medal which was not issued to the men until 1848. The medal is something of a curiosity as it was granted for all fighting in any part of the world in which the British armies took part between 1796 and 1814 so it is possible to have bars for actions in any of the four continents. A further curiosity is that it bears the head of Queen Victoria who was not born until all the fighting had been over for several years and on the obverse is a frieze of the young Queen crowning the Duke of Wellington with laurel, though the Duke, in the nature of things, could not have taken part in more than a fraction of the engagements which the medal commemorates and who most strenuously opposed its being issued and granted to the rank and file. Sir Charles Napier is the one most responsible for this belated act of justice by always reiterating in and out of season, "It is never too late to do a good thing." Incidentally he is the first British general who mentioned the private soldier by name in his despatches.

The dying Moore repeatedly asked for his four young aides-de-camp and it was twice most mercifully concealed from him that his favourite—young Harry Burrard—was already dead.

Moore's last words were, "I hope my country will do me justice." And so he died as he had lived thinking only of those under his command and never of himself. He is an inspiration for all time and the embodiment in his person of all that is best in the British soldier.

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Japan and Her Relations with the Western Powers

By Lieut.-Colonel K. Stuart, D.S.O., M.C., R.C.E.

IT has been recorded that Verdy du Varnois, after listening for some time to a lengthy academic and rather futile discussion interrupted with the remark "To Hell with Principles! What is the Problem?"

This precept is, I think, particularly applicable to the whole Far Eastern question, because from the time of the enunciation of the Open Door Policy by the Western Powers in the latter years of the last century until and including the present phase of the Far Eastern conflict, reality has invariably been sacrificed to theory.

I shall attempt to discuss, in outline, some of the realities of the Far Eastern situation in the following sequence:—

1. A statement of the problem facing Japan.
2. How Japan has attempted to solve her problem, emphasizing her consistent effort to get a foothold on the mainland of Asia for purposes of strategic and economic security.
3. How the Western Powers have influenced Japan's efforts to this end, and here I shall emphasize the policy of restraint and repression which Japan has been subjected to by the Western Powers during the past 35 years.
4. In conclusion, a summary of some of the lessons which I think may be deduced from the results of past events.

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THE condition as to population which confronts Japan today is that there are in Japan at the present time between nine and ten million persons, already born, who will within the next 20 years reach working age.

The problem is—**How are they to be provided for?**

Some authorities have advocated birth control as a solution, but as the problem deals essentially with people already born, it can be seen that birth control does not offer any solution.

It has been suggested that the obvious solution is to emigrate the surplus population. But not only is the greater part of the world closed to the Japanese but the Japanese themselves show no considerable desire to expatriate themselves. Moreover, under present world conditions there is no evidence whatever that the problem of provid-

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ing for some 10 million people in 20 years can be solved, even to the extent of five per cent., by an increased emigration of the Japanese to oversea areas. One is forced, therefore, to dismiss this solution.

It is questionable whether the standard of living of the Japanese worker is capable of being lowered. Even if it were, such a policy could not be expected to affect the main issue one iota. It would decrease rather than add to the internal purchasing power of the country.

It has been suggested that by providing for a more intensive system of agriculture many of the surplus population could be absorbed on the land. Unfortunately; however, this is quite impracticable. Today, the average Japanese agricultural holding is less than that prevailing in any other country in the world. Moreover, because of the drop in silk and rice prices, which are the main Japanese agricultural products, and because of the density of the existing agricultural population, the plight of the Japanese farmer and the need to improve present conditions is one of the most pressing of Japanese domestic problems. No solution is to be expected in this direction.

There remains only one other course, namely, the absorption of Japan's surplus population into industry, which, of course, was the method adopted by Great Britain in the beginning of the 19th century when she was confronted with a similar problem.

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THE last course I mentioned, namely, the absorption of her surplus population into industry, was considered by Japan to be the only practicable solution. Accordingly, she has accepted it as her primary national policy, and all her activities, other than those actuated by the proximity of Russia, to which I shall refer later, must be regarded in the light of the problem facing her and the means by which she hopes to solve it.

The ramifications of the acceptance of this policy are self evident. It meant, first, an acceptance of the fact that a large portion of her food stuffs must be imported from abroad; secondly, because of the dearth of raw materials in Japan, it would be necessary to rely on imports to keep the wheels of industry revolving. And lastly, it meant that added markets abroad must be found in order that the imported foodstuffs and raw materials might be paid for from the credits received from the exportable surplus of her manufactured products.

Thus, because of her acceptance of "industrialization", Japan was faced with three resulting minor problems. Where to obtain a secure source for her foodstuffs and raw materials? and where to look for secure additional markets abroad, without which she could not hope for success, and without which her future economic existence could not be assured.

There were two, and only two, courses open to her as a means of meeting these requirements. The first was industrial expansion in a "continental" direction, the second a similar expansion in a "maritime" direction. The first looked to the Asiatic mainland, and the

second to the undeveloped possessions of the white races in the Pacific region. If she chose the former it would possibly entail a conflict with Russia, whereas a choice of the latter would certainly involve her with two or more of the Western Sea Powers and probably with Russia as well. It was, thus, a choice between two evils with the dice heavily loaded in favour of the continental direction. But there were other influential factors. Russia's known policy of eastern expansion, symbolized by the name of her eastern seaport Vladivostock, which means "conquest of the Far East", necessitated for purposes of strategic security the possession by Japan of a foothold in Korea and Manchuria, in other words, apart from anything else strategic security demanded a continental policy. Also, the resources and requirements of China and Manchuria, were complementary to those of Japan, and represented proximate sources of food supply and raw materials, and, of even greater import, potential markets of almost unlimited possibilities.

Thus, by the force of circumstances, political, geographical, strategic and economic, Japan became committed, nearly 40 years ago, to a positive policy of industrial expansion on the mainland of Asia. Moreover, having been forcibly extricated by the Western Powers from her former position of splendid isolation, she found at an early date that in order to live in her new surroundings she had to fight for her existence, and being an island power with vital interests on the mainland of Asia she began to prepare herself, both by land and sea, for the ordeal ahead. She fought China in 1895. She defeated China and took over a large slice of Southern Manchuria, but Russia, Germany and France intervened and forced her to hand back her conquered area. A few years afterwards Japan's mortification was complete when she witnessed Russia taking over from China on a long lease, the very area which she, Japan, had conquered from China a few years before. This served as another incentive to military preparation in the shape of increasing her army and navy, and to diplomatic preparation which, assisted by Germany's bid for sea power, led to the Anglo-Japanese agreement of 1902.

In 1904, as was inevitable because of the Russian policy of expansion in the East and Japan's need to exist, there came the Russo-Japanese war, with Great Britain holding the ring and preventing intervention by any third European power. As you know, Japan defeated Russia and took over the Russian leases in Southern Manchuria, and at the same time took over the control of foreign affairs in Korea.

In this way was the die finally cast some 30 years ago. Influenced perhaps primarily by the strategic factor, Japan, with a foothold on the mainland, became irrevocably committed to the "continental" as opposed to the "maritime" policy. In reality, as I have already indicated, there was no alteration. The occupation and control of Southern Manchuria and Korea, because of the ever-present Russian menace, was essential for Japan's strategic and economic security.

To this day Japanese policy in this direction has been consistent

and progressive; always keeping a weather-eye on Russia, she has sought to consolidate and expand her economic and financial penetration of Manchuria, as a jumping-off point, so to speak, to the attainment of some sort of hegemony over China in order that she could make use of China's untapped natural resources and develop the greatest potential market in the world.

Later on, in 1915, Japan, still consistent in her continental policy, put forward her famous, or infamous, 21 points to China, which if granted would have given to Japan the position she wanted in respect to China. The Washington Conference in 1922 killed most of these demands and Japan, for the second time, due to the influence of the Western Powers, was prevented from attaining a firm foothold on the mainland.

In the meantime some 30 million Chinese had settled in Manchuria, where due to the preservation of law and order by Japan, there was some security to existence. This security also attracted additional Chinese capital. In consequence, both by reason of population and capital investment, due to the security inspired by Japanese rule, China became more interested in and more closely connected with Manchuria than she had ever been in the past, and by every means at her disposal from 1915 to 1931 she sought to abrogate her treaties with Japan, and so assume control of what was becoming a most prosperous and secure area.

In 1931 Japan, tired of the constant pin-pricks, embargoes, etc., struck back, and by eventually occupying the whole of Manchuria, she has secured her position against Russia by land from the north, and by her control of Manchukuo and Jehol, she is almost in that position north of the Great Wall from which China, south of the Wall, has been dominated for nearly 1,000 out of the last 1,500 years. In addition, Japan is now in a position to extend her sphere of influence into Mongolia, Chinese Turkestan and Tibet.

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TAKING her cue from history and influenced as always by the danger from Russia, it seems evident that Japan is attempting to obtain an influence over China south of the Great Wall by attempting to attain a definite measure of influence over the external affairs of that so-called part of China north of the Great Wall. She is seeking to set up a series of independent states under the influence and protection of Japan, from the Himalayas to the Pacific, first, as a barrier to Russian penetration of China, and, secondly, to facilitate her exploitation of the raw materials and markets of China proper.

This aim of Japan explains a lot. The setting up of the state of Manchukuo is the first step in what Japan hopes to be a progressive policy. The recent expression of the "Hands off the Far East" policy, sometimes referred to as the "Japanese Monroe Doctrine" is a warning to the Western Powers that the domination of China by the Western Powers from the sea has come to an end, that Japan intends to dominate China both from the sea and from the area north of the Great Wall. She does not exclude foreign interests from China

but she intends to exclude anything that may tend to be used by China to resist the putting into effect of Japanese policy.

Japan's expression of her Asiatic policy in its present form and at the present time, is, in reality for the purpose of testing the intentions of the Western Powers. She has called their hand, shown them that the "Open Door Policy" is as dead as ditchwater, and, in effect, asks them what they are going to do about it.

This in outline is what I conceive to be the basis and the motives of Japanese policy on the mainland of Asia.

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THE influence of the Western Powers on Japan's efforts to get a footing on the continent can perhaps best be discussed under two main heads:—the Open Door Policy, and the League of Nations.

The Open Door Policy* has both an economic and political aspect. In both spheres it defined the cleavage between maritime and continental interests in Asia, and took the form of an alliance of the Maritime Powers to prevent the domination of China by action on land. In other words its purpose was the domination of China, by the Sea Powers, from the sea; and the prevention, by collective sea action, if necessary, of the domination of China by Russia. Politically it was a sea power coalition in restraint of Russia. Economically it was a doctrine of equal but unlimited trading opportunities. This policy was thrown to the world under the disguise of a moral attitude, but it was no such thing. It was both materialistic and realistic in that it was, in effect, an economic partitioning of China framed in such a way as to accord with the existing local and international situation. It sought to accomplish in China, by the indirect method of control from the sea, what had been done in Africa by the direct method of occupation and control by land.

The first point to note is that in attempting to control China from the sea, the Western Powers were defying the tradition of the control of China from the north of the Great Wall, which tradition had been in effect, as already stated, for nearly 1,000 out of the last 1,500 years. This condition was of course inherent in the situation because it was this long standing tradition which the Western Powers were trying to break. The second point to note, which again was inherent in the situation, is that the denying of control from north of the Great Wall meant that those areas north of the Wall which never had formed part of the Chinese Empire, had of necessity to be regarded as part of that Empire.

It was this overriding of the realities of the situation by theories of doubtful, and, as we know now, of impossible application, on the part of the Western Powers, chiefly Great Britain and the United States, that has resulted in those appalling contradictions between fact and theory which represent the Far Eastern problem as we know it today.

* Based largely on the works of Mr. Owen Lattimore, editor of "Pacific Affairs".

The whole "Open Door" theory rested then, as it still rests theoretically, on the continuance of the control of China from the sea, which depends for its effectiveness on Japan remaining among the purely sea-power nations and thereby abstaining from implementing her "continental" policy.

Thus it can be seen that whereas the "Open Door" policy was of some assistance to Japan in her period of adolescence, it soon began to conflict with her primary national interests, namely, her security vis-a-vis Russia and her policy of industrial expansion on the mainland.

It is of interest to note also that the first nation to fight for the defence of the "Open Door" was the much maligned Japanese, who, unassisted by, but nevertheless representing the other sea-powers, fought and defeated Russia in 1904-05. The result which the other sea-powers wanted was a stalemate, and through the instrumentality of Theodore Roosevelt, who negotiated the peace settlement, this end was practically attained. Russia was not allowed to retain a position on the south coast and Japan failed to get the satisfactory footing in Asia that she aspired to.

But by her success in this war Japan showed that she was now both a sea and a land power, and as such the political aspect of the Open Door policy, directed against Russia, had in reality, become null and void; Japan, because of her continental position, small as it was, and her land forces, had in fact become a contending party for that very position which the Open Door policy sought to guard against, namely, a power which because of its continental position might dominate China from the land. In consequence, a political tug of war began with Japan on one end of the rope and the Western Powers on the other. Japan, now fully embarked on her "continental" policy, was mainly concerned in the development of her "continental" position, but at the same time, she did not wish to disavow the maritime coalition until her land position was more secure. The Western Powers, still trusting in their former theories and still refusing to recognize the realities of the situation, concentrated in restraining Japan and kept on attempting to pull Japan back from the land "into the sea", as a means of preventing her from attaining a permanent position on the mainland.

Later on by her twenty-one demands in 1915 Japan, as I have already indicated, nearly attained a permanent position on the mainland, but had to surrender most of her gains at the Washington Conference, where, as Owen Lattimore puts it, "having got halfway out of the sea, Japan was hauled back in again, chiefly by Great Britain and America."

By her recent operations in Manchuria Japan has at last obtained a permanent position on the mainland. The Western Powers, through the League and the United States, have attempted to pull her back "into the sea", but this time she has refused to budge and in blunt but firm language she has told the Western Powers to keep their hands off the Far East.

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Whether they like it or not the Western Powers are now forced to face the realities of the Far Eastern situation; to recognize that the era of the domination of China by the Western Powers from the sea is finished; that the Open Door policy, because of the changed situation with Japan in control both of the sea and land approaches to China, has no meaning, and if they do not like it there is only one thing to do, to intervene on land and by the use of armed force to seek to uphold the impracticable theories on which the "Open Door Policy" was based.

It is because Japan does not believe that the Western Powers will or can intervene that she has become confident and arrogant. She knows that China represents the stake being played for in the great game of the Far East and is more or less helpless, and that the real conflict for the supremacy of the Far East is one between Soviet Russia and herself. In this conflict Japan has now reached her first geographical objective, from which, by her creation of the nucleus of a new Mongol Empire, with a Manchu on the throne, she hopes, first, to bring about some form of union of the Mongols, as happened in the last Manchu Empire, and by this indirect means to attain that hegemony over China which appears to be the ultimate end of her policy.

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WHEN Japan broke out in 1931 she was condemned by the Western Powers for not having made use of the peace machinery available within the framework of the League of Nations. But I wonder whether one can in all fairness, blame Japan. Her former contacts with the Western Powers, particularly with reference to the "Open Door Policy", were most unsatisfactory from her point of view. She knew and had reason to know, that her own national policy of industrialization, with its continental ramifications, was in conflict with the "Open Door Policy" which the Western Powers were seeking so hard to maintain. She knew that those powers had done everything possible in the past to hinder her "continental position" which was an essential factor to her industrialization policy, which in its turn was vital to her very existence because it was the only possible solution to her population problem. It was somewhat natural therefore, that Japan should believe either that the Great Powers did not understand the seriousness of her major problem, or if they did understand it that they were deliberately trying to deny to Japan the possibility of finding a solution, and consequently denying her the right to exist. Moreover, by this time Japan's continental policy had undoubtedly become to some extent crystallized and the Great Powers, judged by their previous actions in respect of the "Open Door" could not even be expected to sympathize or do otherwise than impede Japan's aspirations regarding the necessity to expand her continental foothold. Yet these were the nations which would be called upon to judge the merits of her controversy with China. If one looks at the matter in this light I think we can understand and some of us even sympathize with Japan's determination to take matters into her own hands. It is even probable, that any one of the

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Western Powers, given similar circumstances, would have acted as Japan did.

The very first action of the League was most disastrous in its consequences and confirmed Japan in her opinion that she had been quite right in not submitting her case to that body. Without any examination of the basic facts or details of the conflict which had been raging for sixteen years, the Council of the League, basing its decision on the legal aspects of one incident out of the thousands which had occurred, ordered Japan to withdraw within a given period to the railway zone. Japan called the League's bluff and did not comply. But that action by the League served to heal the split in Japanese public opinion and, out of a more or less disinterested and divided public, created a united front bonded together by a conviction of the justice of its cause, and a feeling that the issue had, on the part of the Western Powers, descended to racial lines, and was but another manifestation of the alleged racial superiority of the white over the yellow race. In other words, the racial susceptibilities of the Japanese had been affected and every subsequent action by the League tended to aggravate this unfortunate condition.

I have not time to go into the details of the influence of the League on this conflict, other than to say that every time the League acted it kept on condemning Japan and aggravated rather than soothed the issue. The League failed because of its organic and human weakness and because the Council acted as policemen and threatened the use of a baton, rather than acting as a surgeon and using a probe to discover and rectify the cause or causes of the inflammation.

I think, at this stage, I might be justified in digressing for a moment, to discuss a few realities in connection with the League, which were brought to the surface by its impotence in the Far Eastern dispute.

I think, fundamentally one is right in saying that the League failed because of its organic and human weaknesses. The organic weakness is, of course, due to the fact that the League was and is not a universal society of nations. Neither Russia nor the United States were members, yet, geographically these states are the most proximate of the Great Powers to the Far East, and in the main, their economic interests in that area (other than those of Great Britain) are the greatest. In these circumstances, even if there had been a genuine desire, which there was not, on the part of the League members to co-operate and force Japan, either by economic or armed sanction, to withdraw, any effective action would have been impossible because there was no means of knowing what action Russia and the United States might have taken.

The human weaknesses I have referred to are merely the expression, within the members of the League, of the human frailties of mankind. Governments, like individuals, must look after the interests and security of their own citizens first, and are concerned with the interests and security of others purely as of secondary importance.

Whether this attitude is right or wrong does not come within the scope of my discussion, because I am dealing with realities, and the reality which we must accept, unless we refuse to credit what is taking place all around us, is that altruism plays no part in the foreign affairs of nations. This means that the representatives of member-states at Geneva are not there as internationalists but are there as representatives of individual states, each seeking primarily to safeguard the interests of his own state. I do not put this forward as a criticism, it is merely a statement of fact, and can be corroborated by anyone who has the time and patience to study any one or all of the 56 peace and disarmament proposals which, in the post-war years, have been put forward by individual nations.

The Far Eastern conflict, as I have already stated, brought these weaknesses to the surface. Great Britain refused to even talk about the application of sanctions, because, in their wisdom her statesmen knew that sanctions meant war, not only with Japan but possibly with Russia and the United States; that in the event of war the British Navy would have to bear the brunt of it and that the interests of Great Britain in Manchuria did not warrant a resort to the use of armed or even economic force. France, the other interested Great Power, was also lukewarm, principally because the Franco-German situation decreed that she should not become committed in the Far East.

Thus, whenever sanctions came up for discussion the Great Powers either refused to talk or talked with their tongues in their cheek. In other words, discussion was neither free nor frank, except that in the case of smaller powers it was free but far from frank, for they, like the Great Powers, were also thinking primarily of their own interests. Their eyes were only indirectly focussed on the Far East, where a Great Power was taking pokes at a smaller power, but their eyes were focussed directly on the Great Power or Powers adjacent to their own borders. They favoured sanctions against Japan because she was a Great Power, because they had practically no responsibilities regarding the application of sanctions, and because the use of sanctions against Japan might serve as a precedent in the restraint of aggressive action by the Great Powers on their borders as against themselves. These reactions are very human after all, but if the League is to prosper they must be recognized as realities of the present situation and catered for.

The Far Eastern conflict, therefore, in one sense, may be regarded as a blessing in disguise, it has brought the West face to face with realities and has and is convincing a growing number of people that the future success of the League depends not on tightening up its obligations in the form of a super-State, but in watering them down by remodelling the Covenant, which was written in 1918, to accord with the environment of 1934, which I feel demands the elimination of the sanction clauses Articles X and XVI. Such an elimination would mean that the League could become universal, because under these conditions the United States might be expected to join the League; that discussion would be frank and free and that the whole

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conception of the League would change from its present basis of "punishment of aggression" to one of conciliation based on the treatment of the "causes of war".

In other words. I contend that our patient, the world of today, is in need of careful and scientific treatment and not indiscriminate punishment.

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BEFORE concluding, may I re-state the problem—"How is Japan to provide for over nine million people already born, who within the next twenty years will reach working age", and at the same time secure her position against Russia?

The present state of affairs in the Far East, influenced as always by the ever-present menace of Russia, is the result of Japan's effort to solve this problem by the adoption of "industrialization" as her primary national policy. Her efforts, as I have tried to explain, are not disconnected activities motivated merely by the crude desire of conquest, but are inspired as part of a long term plan to culminate, through the control of the sea and land approaches to China, in the attainment of such a measure of influence over the affairs of China as will permit Japan to exploit the foodstuffs, raw materials and markets of China, as the one and only solution to the problem I have been discussing.

The Western Powers, for very human reasons, have attempted to restrain Japan from obtaining a foothold on the Asiatic mainland but they went just a stage too far. They closed their own markets to Japan and at the same time insisted upon a lion's share of Japan's natural market in the East. Such a state of affairs could not continue; Japan's population problem became more pressing, as time went on; her industry expanded and additional markets became of vital necessity to her very existence. But the Western Powers remained adamant, consequently Japan was literally forced to take action herself, and because of the results of that action any influence on the future destiny of the Far East has now, in large measure, been removed from the hands of the Western Powers.

I state this in all seriousness because the only way in which the Western Powers can resume control in China is by directly intervening on land in China. This, I am convinced, none of the Powers are prepared to do. Hence, in time, they must be prepared to relinquish permanently to Japan a heavy slice of their present Far Eastern markets.

The fact is, as Mr. Owen Lattimore puts it, the descendants of Christopher Columbus have exhausted the legacy of the sea in respect to the control of China. The heirs of Marco Polo approaching China from the hinterland are in the ascendant once more.

The Expedition of Warre and Vavasour across Canada

By H. S. Patterson, K.C.

THE expedition of Warre and Vavasour was the first British military expedition to cross Canada, and it was the first appearance of the Royal Engineers in Western Canada. The reports that Warre and Vavasour sent the Old Country are the most authentic of the reports that exist.

The boundary between the United States and Canada, as settled in 1818, was as far as the Rocky Mountains, and at that time a treaty of joint occupancy was entered into by the United States and England, and in 1827 before the joint treaty had expired, it was renewed until 1846. In the meantime the United States had purchased the claim of Spain to the Western Coast. The United States also bought the Russian claim west of 54-40. The fur traders began to push down British Columbia, and long before we had anything in the country the Hudson's Bay Company was down the Columbia River.

Vancouver was established in 1824, and John McLaughlin was put in charge. He was born in the province of Quebec, and he and his brother went to Edinburgh to study medicine. He came back and joined in the fur trade. McLaughlin was a colonizer, and thereby hangs the whole tale of the future of Oregon. In 1829 he brought in the first colonists, four Canadians, and this family came all the way from Winnipeg across the prairies, probably by the Athabasca route, and down the Columbia river, and wintered in the neighborhood of Fort Vancouver. There must have been a very considerable number of emigrations of which we have now no record to account for the large number of Canadians in Fort Vancouver; according to one authority, fifty Canadians and their families, and according to Warre and Vavasour, 150 families. They left in 1841 by cart, and took the route of the Kananaskis and down the passes of the Rockies into Oregon. Children were born en route, and there were more who got there than when they left. On their way out they were deserted by their guide, but came across a friendly Indian who took them by a short route to Fort Vancouver.

While we have, through the Hudson's Bay Company, the most complete and exhaustive census, I have not yet run across any census of the Oregon district, but there must have been by 1845 between 1,400 to 2,000 British in that district.

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BY 1841 the first Americans trickled in, and when they arrived they were destitute; they were practically starving and suffering from disease. McLaughlin then made a fateful decision. He decided to colonize them, and got them grants of land, and he also gave them credit at the Hudson's Bay store so that they could get started. These people naturally sent back word that it was a good country, and invited their friends to come along, which they did. In the party that arrived there were some Protestant parsons, and they made the cry that the country should be claimed by the United States.

In 1844 about 4,400 came, and by that time the Americans had a majority over the British in that country, and in 1845 about three thousand came, so that then the situation in Oregon began to boil over. The great emigration in 1845 started in wagons, together with their cattle and horses, and it is said the cattle and horses arrived in the best condition of any that had ever come. With this emigration into Oregon the situation immediately changed. Prior to that it depended on naval power, on who could put the most ships in the Pacific ocean, but with the emigration the naval power declined. At that time England sent four ships to Canada, and it took the "Modest", one of the ships, about four months to go to the Columbia, where it gave some assistance to the settlers who were in a very difficult situation.

In May, 1844, and for a year or so afterwards until his death, Sir Richard Jackson was the commander of the British forces in Canada, and he got word to send an expedition across Canada and report on conditions in Oregon and the feasibility of sending troops across to the Oregon boundary. On May 3rd, 1845, Jackson instructed Warre and Vavasour to make this trip. They went by canoes up the Ottawa river, and then by the old route to Lake Nipissing and along the French river. There were steamers on the lakes at that time. This party took canoes and went along the north shores of Lake Huron and continued in canoes to Fort William. The canoes they used were of birch bark, holding about fifteen men and thirty hundredweight.

They went up the K—— river on the old water route, and made their way to Red River, or Fort Garry, on June 5th, just one month from Montreal. At Red River they sent a report to the Old Country, dated June 10th. This report has never been published, but I obtained a copy of it from the Records Office in London a couple of years ago. They gave a description of the Indians, land, etc., and they suggested that the better route was to come by Hudson Bay and then up the river to Lake Winnipeg and then to Red River, and it is said that Warre's report of the route to be followed was the cause of the Sixth Royal Regiment being transported in 1846 via Hudson Bay to Fort Garry. While at Fort Garry, Warre made a sketch of the old fort.

They stayed there until the 16th, and when they started across the prairies the party was in charge of Peter Ogden, a short fat man. With them also was a man named Lane, and altogether there were ten in the party. They had two horses each and one pack horse. Of course, as they travelled onward they did not keep the same horses,

but picked up new ones along the trail. They went by the Northern route. There are two reasons why this Southern part was never opened up; one was the scarcity of fur, and the other, the abundance of Blackfeet Indians, who were a very savage and warlike tribe, so that it was quite a risk to venture into their country.

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THEY went by horse to Fort C—— and then followed the Saskatchewan river and arrived at Fort Edmonton on July 12th, which was almost another month. The first part of their report dealing with their journey across the prairies I have not been able to find published anywhere. They say Fort Edmonton was the best fort they visited, and they say one or two things which strike one as curious. One was that the forts had been moved several times. The reason for this was the problem of firewood, and it was found easier to move the fort to the wood than to move the wood to the fort. At Edmonton they stayed for three days, and when they left they had sixty horses.

When they were three days out from Edmonton, which would bring them close to the Red Deer river, a band of Blackfeet Indians were seen following them. On the fourth day they saw another band of Indians following them, but found they were Crees, who were quite friendly. The party left them, but on the following day the band of Blackfeet fell on the Crees and killed them.

The party kept on and came near to what is now Airdrie, and then on to what is now Cochrane. Then they passed on west, and one may judge also that they stopped at old Bow Fort, and continuing west they crossed the Bow river in skin canoes. Now I think there is not a great deal of doubt about the route which they took from here on. It was probably White Man's Pass, which is a pass about twenty-five miles due south of Canmore, but in regard to these matters the amateur historian has to tread carefully.

They went on through the mountains and crossed McGillivray river, and they were at Windermere on the 31st of July, and Warre made a sketch of the creek. They went on south on Kootenay lake to the boundary of the western edge of Flathead Lake, and on west to the Columbia river, which they reached on August 16th, having had another month's trip from Edmonton. From Colto they went to Fort Vancouver and wintered there. One of the officers who wintered there was a man named Peel, a son of the British Prime Minister. They travelled up Puget Sound and purchased Cape Disappointment from the Americans. Warre made a report of the fortification of Cape Disappointment.

They give a list of prices of commodities, and it is rather interesting to get an idea of what prices were like in this wild country: butter 18c, bread 12½c, ⅝ths quart of brandy \$2.50, beaver hat \$1.88, frock coat \$26.40, toothbrush 28c, clay pipe 2c, and a bottle of extract of roses \$1.68, and a pair of lady's shoes \$2.08.

They came back in the following year up the Columbia river, and then over the Athabasca Pass to Jasper House, and then came down in boats to Fort Assiniboia, making a very rapid trip from Fort Assiniboia to Edmonton, about a hundred miles, and ultimately on to Fort Garry. Warre went on to Montreal and sailed from Boston on the 1st August, 1846, making a passage to Liverpool in eleven days, which was a very quick trip in those days.

* * * * *

AFTER the elections in the United States matters began to settle down, and the United States were beginning to take a very moderate view in the matter of the boundary. Daniel Webster made a speech in which he said the claim of the United States to the whole of Oregon did not exist. When Warre wrote the last report at Red River in 1846 the treaty was that day passed in the United States Senate, and the boundary was settled at the 49th parallel.

John McLaughlin, the man who colonized Oregon, was retired from his position a year before the settlement of the dispute, and settled down in Oregon. He was not very well liked by the people in Oregon and was termed an enemy of his country. It is rather pathetic to know he was hated and abused by the Americans.

Warre remained in England for a few days, and then went to the Russian war, and took over the command of the 57th Regiment when its commanding officer was killed, and commanded that regiment with distinction for the rest of the war. He also went to India and Malta. He was in Egypt for a time and then in New Zealand, and he received the thanks of Earl Grey for distinguished conduct. He retired two or three times, but always joined up again. He commanded the 57th Regiment for twelve years, but finally retired in 1877 due to serious illness.

Two mountains were named after Warre and Vavasour. They are rather small mountains near White Man's Pass, and it is said that these mountains are named to commemorate these men.

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Mounted Police Beginnings

By J. E. A. Macleod, K.C.

IT IS a little over 61 years since the Mounted Police Force was organized under the name of "The North West Mounted Police" and about 60 years since the force arrived at the end of its famous march west. This is not a long period as history reckons length of time; yet is it often hard to get an accurate account of facts which have happened at that distance in the past, as they are passing out of living memory, and are too recent to have been the subject of much careful research.

Much has been written about the Police, most of it dealing with romantic episodes in its history. What I shall have to say tonight will not be along this line; but, probably at some sacrifice of interest, will be an attempt to place before you the reasons for the organization of the Force, and some details of its early personnel and of its celebrated march to the West in the year 1874. What I shall have to say is based primarily upon Colonel French's diary of the march and his first report to the Government, supplemented by information received from headquarters' records. I have also consulted most of the published works dealing with the Police and have had the privilege of discussions with two of the "originals", who are still with us, Colonel James Walker and Mr. G. C. King, and of perusing the notes of another, Major Bagley of Banff.

Until the union with Canada in 1870, there was, in the North West, practically no civil government. The early French fur traders and explorers, though they were commissioned by the French King, or his representatives the Governors of New France, and in their dealings with the Indians addressed them as subjects of France, were not in a position to make their pretensions effective and carried on their trade and exploration by the sufferance of the Indians. The Canadian traders—The North West Company and its rivals from time to time and the individual traders who preceded them—were traders pure and simple and made no pretence to sovereignty. The Hudson's Bay Company, while it claimed both the right of government and proprietorship of the land over at least that part of the west included in Ruperts Land, by virtue of its charter of 1670, and strongly asserted these rights against its trade rivals, was prudent enough not to set them up against the Indians.

After the early years of the 19th century, Indian attacks on trading posts practically ceased. This was due to the growing dependence of the Indians on the fur trade, to the withdrawal to the South of the most treacherous Indian tribe, Gros Ventres, or Rapid, or Fall Indians as they were variously called, and to the practical abandonment

by The Hudson's Bay Company of the Blackfoot country in the South West.

* * * * *

WITH the cession of the west to Canada and the provisions made for its civil government by the Statutes of 1869 and 1870, it was inevitable that steps should be taken for the maintenance of peace and order in the newly acquired territory. Political as well as humanitarian reasons made it imperative that the west should be promptly and effectively policed. The pioneer movement in the United States was still strong and its westward wave had reached the barrier of the mountains. Unless the British territory were effectively occupied, it was likely that history would repeat itself and that the Americans would occupy the North West and oust its owners as they had done in the South West less than two decades before.

In 1870, after the suppression of the first Riel rebellion, Captain (afterwards Gen. Sir William F.) Butler, who had been attached to the Wolseley expedition, was sent to the Saskatchewan country by Governor Archibald on a threefold mission. He was to carry remedies for the epidemic of smallpox which was raging in the West, to commission justices of the peace and to report on conditions and make recommendations for their improvement. Butler travelled by horseback from Fort Garry to Rocky Mountain House by way of Fort Ellice, Carlton, Pitt and Edmonton and back, most of the way by dog sled, and has left an interesting account of his trip in his popular book, "The Great Lone Land". He reported a lawless state of affairs in the Saskatchewan country and recommended the creation of a police force of 100 to 150 men, of whom a third should be mounted. It is to be noted that Butler was only on the regular trading route, mainly along the North Saskatchewan, and that consequently his report did not deal directly with the Blackfoot country.

No action was taken on Butler's report and in 1872 the Dominion Government sent out Col. P. Robertson Ross, Adjutant-General of Militia, to study the situation and report. He recommended that in addition to, and distinct from any police force which it might be thought proper to establish, a force of mounted rifles of about 500 men should be raised for service in the North West Territories. He strongly emphasized the importance of a military organization with military uniform, specially the time-honoured scarlet tunic, stating in his report: "Whatever feeling may be entertained towards policemen, animosity is rarely, if ever, felt towards disciplined soldiers, wearing Her Majesty's uniform, in any part of the British Empire". He recommended that this force should be stationed mainly at Hudson's Bay Company's posts, 50 men each, at Forts Ellice, Carlton, Pitt and Victoria, 100 men at Edmonton, and 150 at a new post to be built near the Porcupine Hills to deal with the situation on the boundary. The government decided against a military force chiefly from the apprehension that it might be resented by the Americans. For the same reason, the officers and non-commissioned officers did not receive the usual military titles. It was decided to form a civil police with a max-

imum number of 300 mounted men, who should receive simple cavalry training.

* * * * *

AUTHORITY for the formation of this force was given by Chapter 35 of the Acts of 1873, assented to on May 23rd of that year.

This Act provided that the Governor-in-Council might constitute a police force in and for the North West Territories and that the Governor might from time to time as might be found necessary appoint by commission a Commissioner of Police, one or more Superintendents of Police together with a Paymaster, Surgeon and Veterinary Surgeon, each of whom should hold office during pleasure. The Commissioner of Police was to be authorized to appoint by warrant under his hand such number of constables and subconstables as might be thought proper, not exceeding in the whole three hundred men. The men were to be able to ride and write either English or French.

This Act was amended in the following May by Chapter 22 of the Acts of 1874. By the amending Act the commissioned officers were to be a Commissioner of Police, an Assistant Commissioner of Police, one or more Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Surgeons, together with a Paymaster, Quartermaster and Veterinary Surgeon of Police. You will notice that the first Act provided for only one rank of officer other than the Commissioner, Paymaster, Surgeon and Veterinary Surgeon, designated "superintendent", while the second Act provided for two ranks, to be called "Inspector" and "Sub-Inspector" respectively. In at least some of the commissions issued before the passing of the later Act, the junior officers were commissioned as "Superintendent and Sub-Inspector".

Perhaps here, while we are dealing with the organization of the Force, it might be well to quote from the first report of Colonel Macleod as Commissioner, dealing with this point. He says: "The strength of the force under the Act and Order-in-Council was, in 1874, a Commissioner in command, an Assistant Commissioner, six Inspectors, twelve Sub-Inspectors, two surgeons, a paymaster, a quartermaster, a veterinary surgeon and three hundred non-commissioned officers and men, divided into six divisions, each having three officers, one staff constable, four constables and four acting constables doing duties similar to those performed by the captains, subalterns, sergeant-majors, sergeants and corporals respectively in the regular service. "During the past year" (i.e. 1876) "on account of the scattered condition of the force, the staff has been reduced by doing away with the positions of Paymaster, Quartermaster and Veterinary Surgeon, the Inspector of each division acting as paymaster. A subaltern of each post acts as quartermaster. This plan has been found to answer very well. The duties of the veterinary are performed at each post by practical men who understand the treatment of horses and hold different grades of rank as non-commissioned officers".

* * * * *

AFTER passing the Act of 1873 the government took no further action for some months and might have delayed longer but for the news which came through of the Cypress Hills massacre, in which a party of American desperadoes had shot down a band of Indians. By Order-in-Council of August 30th, 1873, the force was constituted and arrangements made for recruiting up to 150 men. During the months of September and October, about 120 men were recruited making up three under-strength divisions and quartered at Toronto. On September 25th the first commissions were issued. As no choice of a Commissioner had yet been made, Colonel Osborne Smith, commanding the militia garrison at Fort Garry, was appointed temporary Commissioner. The other officers commissioned on that date were William Dummer Jarvis, Charles F. Young, James Farquharson Macleod, C.M.G., William Winder and Jacob E. Carvell, Superintendents; James Morrow Walsh and Ephrem A. Brisebois, Superintendents and Sub-Inspectors, and Edward Dalrymple Clark, Paymaster and Quartermaster.

"A", "B" and "C" divisions left Toronto on October 10th for Winnipeg by the so-called Dawson route, that is, by way of the Great Lakes to Thunder Bay, thence by canoe and portage and march to Winnipeg. They had a hard trip, as it was late in the year for traveling this route and their equipment was not suited to the season. Upon their arrival at Winnipeg, they were quartered at Lower Fort Garry, the Stone Fort, where the men were sworn in by Colonel Osborne Smith. The first man to sign was A. H. Griesbach, father of General Griesbach of Edmonton, afterwards Superintendent, who performed the duties of regimental sergeant-major. The second, was P. R. Neal and the third, Sam Steele, both afterwards superintendents in the Force.

The government chose as Commissioner, Lieutenant-Colonel George Arthur Smith and he was commissioned as such on October 16th. Colonel French was an Irishman, an officer in the Royal Artillery, who, with General Strange, had been loaned to Canada on the withdrawal of the British garrisons from Ontario and Quebec, and was then commanding "B" battery at Kingston. After leaving the police he returned to service in England and died a major-general. French arrived at Winnipeg and took over the command on December 17th, 1873. Later, after sizing up the situation, he returned East to urge the government to bring up the force to the full authorized strength. This was decided upon and in the following spring, three new divisions were recruited. In addition to those mentioned, the following officers were commissioned in 1873 and 1874:

- Oct. 2, 1873. John Bredin, Sub-Inspector.
Bredin, I believe, never came West, and his resignation was effective as at 11th May, 1874.
- Nov. 4, 1873. Lief N. Fitzroy Crozier, Sub-Inspector.
- Nov. 4, 1873. Albert Shurtcliff, Sub-Inspector.
- Mch. 26, 1874. Constable John H. McIllree, Sub-Inspector.
- " " Acting Constable Vernon Welch, Sub-Inspector.
Effective from April 1, 1874.
- " " Theodore Richer, Superintendent.

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- Mch. 30, 1874. Major Duncan B. McLennan.
 " " Capt. Thomas R. Jackson.
 " " Capt. James Walker.
 " " Capt. John French, Sub-Inspector.
 McLennan apparently never came West and resigned in 1874.
- Apr. 3, 1874. Severe Gagnon, Sub-Inspector.
 " " Dr. John Kittson, Surgeon.
 " " J. N. Le Cain, Sub-Inspector.
- Apr. 27, 1874 Joseph Forget, Quartermaster.
 Replacing E. D. Clark, who was relieved of his duties as Q.M. continuing as paymaster and Sub-Inspector. Forget did not go West but resigned in May, 1874.
- Apr. 29, 1874. John Luke Poett, Veterinary Surgeon.
- May 11, 1874. Cecil Denny, Sub-Inspector.
 Vice Bredin, resigned.
- May 21, 1874. Griffiths Wainwright Griffiths, sometimes known as Griffiths Wainwright—Sub-Inspector.
 During the march Griffiths acted as adjutant.
- May 28, 1874. To date from June 1st—Edwin Allan, Sub-Inspector.
- June 17, 1874. To date from June 20th — Staff Const. Charles Nicolle, Quartermaster—vice Forget resigned.
- July 23, 1874. To date from July 6th, 1874—Dr. R. H. Nevitt, Assistant Surgeon.
- Sept. 11, 1874. Edmund Frechette, Sub-Inspector.
- Nov. 4, 1874. Francis Dickens, Sub-Inspector.
 Frechette and Dickens joined at Dufferin, after the return of the Force from the West.
 On May 24th, 1874, effective from June 1st, Inspector Macleod was promoted Assistant Commissioner and James Morrow Walsh succeeded him as Inspector.
 July 28, 1874—Sub-Inspector Brisebois was promoted Inspector.
 Sept. 11, 1874—Sub-Inspector Crozier was promoted Inspector.

* * * * *

THE officers and men of the left wing divisions, "D", "E" and "F", left Toronto on two special trains on June 6th, 1874. They had received permission to go through the States and were to proceed by way of Detroit, Chicago and St. Paul to Fargo, North Dakota, from where they were to march to Dufferin, across the Red River from the present town of Emerson. Dufferin had been the central depot of the International Boundary Commission, which, in 1873, had completed the survey of the international boundary from Lake of the Woods to the mountains. The supply officer of the British part of the Commission, L. W. Herchmer, of whom the Force was to know more later, was cleaning up, disposing of surplus supplies, etc., and the Force were able to purchase some of these supplies along the route of its march as well as to make use of certain portions of the Boundary Commission road.

The marching out state shows the strength of the Force leaving Toronto as 5 staff, 2 inspectors, 9 sub-inspectors, 7 constables and 174

constables with 244 horses, including 34 taken on at Detroit. It had been decided to take for food cattle, instead of cured provisions, and implements for use on the way and at the posts and these were taken on at Sarnia. The Force arrived at Fargo on June 12th. Here they detained, put together the harness which had been shipped from England in pieces, assembled the wagons and loaded them. French reports that the good people of Fargo expected to have them in their midst for a week; but by beginning work at 4 a.m. on the 13th and working in shifts, "D" division pulled out at 5 p.m. that day. "E" followed at 7 and "F" after remaining to clear up, marched on the 14th. The Force arrived at Dufferin on the 19th March, much to the relief of French at being again on Canadian soil. He reported that the conduct and general appearance of the men had been such as to attract the favourable notice of all who had seen them.

At Dufferin the two wings were united, "A", "B" and "C" divisions, under Assistant Commissioner Macleod, having marched down from Lower Fort Garry. As these divisions were under strength, fifty men were drafted to them from "D", "E" and "F". For this purpose as well as to allow of weeding out misfits, French had recruited the left wing over strength. On several occasions, before leaving Toronto, he had addressed the men pointing out the difficulties they would have to face and inviting any unwilling to face them to take their discharge. Some did so, and there were 31 desertions from Dufferin.

The night after the union of the two wings, they got a sample of these difficulties. In a very violent thunder, rain and wind storm, which levelled many tents, about 250 horses stampeded. Six men were injured, one seriously, in an attempt to stop them. About sixty men—one of the earliest away being Sub-Inspector Walker—went after them and most of them were recovered, some from as far as 36 miles south of the boundary.

Delayed for some time by the non-arrival of their revolvers, the Force began its march West on the 8th July. The first day they marched only about two miles to a small lake, making what Sir Sam Steele calls "a Hudson's Bay start, merely a pullout to see if anything had been forgotten or if too much had been taken so that any mistake could be rectified".

I have spent considerable time trying to figure out the personnel of officers leaving Dufferin and must confess that I am not satisfied that my list is correct in every particular; but I am satisfied that it is more accurate than any published list I have seen. In an appendix to his first report French shows as marching out from Dufferin 4 staff, 4 inspectors, one for each of "A", "C", "D" and "E" divisions, the other divisions being shown with no commanding officer, 12 sub-inspectors, two for each division except "C", which is shown with one only, 1 surgeon, 1 veterinary surgeon, 30 constables, 20 acting constables and 204 sub-constables. He shows "on Command"—at Fort Ellice—1 sub-inspector, 1 acting constable and 12 sub-constables. I

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am submitting the following as the officers who make up the above mentioned respective numbers:

Marching out from Dufferin—

Staff: Commissioner French.

Assistant Commissioner Macleod.

Quartermaster Nicolle.

Acting Adjutant Griffiths.

Surgeon: Dr. Kittson.

Veterinary Surgeon: J. L. Poett

"A" Div.: Inspector Jarvis.

Sub-Inspector Gagnon.

"B" Div.: Inspector—vacant.

Inspector Young, who was resigning, left at Dufferin.

Sub-Inspector Brisebois, Acting O.C., promoted Inspector during march.

Sub-Inspector Edwin Allan.

"C" Div.: Inspector Winder.

Sub-Inspector Jackson.

"D" Div.: Inspector Walsh.

Sub-Inspector Walker.

Sub-Inspector French.

"E" Div.: Inspector Carvell.

Sub-Inspector McIlree.

Sub-Inspector Le Cain.

"F" Div.: Inspector—vacant.

Sub-Inspector Crozier, Acting O.C., promoted Inspector during march.

Sub-Inspector Denny.

Sub-Inspector Welch.

On Command—at Fort Ellice: Sub-Inspector Shurtcliff.

At Dufferin—

Staff: Paymaster Clarke.

Assistant Surgeon Nevitt.

Inspectors

Young, whose resignation was effective July 28, 1874.

Richer, arrested for insubordination two miles out from Dufferin and sent back, resignation effective Sept. 29, 1874.

Comparing the foregoing with the marching out state from Dufferin, it will be noticed that the list gives only one Sub-Inspector for "A" division, while the marching out state gives two and that the list gives two Sub-Inspectors for "F" division in addition to Sub-Inspector Crozier, acting in command. It is possible that Welch, who in the list has been assigned to "F" division, belonged to "A", but did not go with Jarvis to Edmonton. As will be mentioned later, Jarvis did not take to Edmonton his complete division, "A".

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FRENCH'S first instructions were to leave sufficient men at the Belly River to cope with the whiskey traders and to return with the rest to Fort Ellice, the proposed headquarters. While at Dufferin these orders had been countermanded and he was instructed that half the men should go to Edmonton by way of the Belly River and remain there.

French states that the column of march leaving Dufferin presented a fine appearance. I quote from his report:

First came "A" division with their splendid dark bays and thirteen wagons; then "B" with their dark horses, next "C" with bright chestnuts drawing guns and gun and small ammunition, next "D" with their grays, then "E" with their black bays, then a motley string of ox carts, ox waggons, cattle for slaughter, cows, calves, etc., mowing machines, etc., etc.

For the first ten days the Force kept near the boundary and parallel with it, except for a detour around the Pembina Mountains. On the sixth day out, near the crossing of the Pembina River, they fell in with Peter LaVallee and five other halfbreeds who had been sent by Governor Archibald to smooth their way with the Indians. LaVallee, a Cree halfbreed of about 66 years and a noted fighter against the Sioux, helped on the march with his advice and afterwards stayed with the Force as guide and interpreter. An interesting account of him is given by Sir Sam Steele in his "Forty Years in Canada".

At the Pembina Mountain Depot of the Boundary Commission the Police had their first experience of two peculiarly western phenomena. On the afternoon of Sunday, July 14th, they had a hailstorm with stones as large as walnuts and in the early part of the same day met large flights of grasshoppers going East.

From July 18th to 21st, a rest was made at the first crossing of the Souris River. On the 23rd they camped at Riviere des Lacs, near the Hill of the Murdered Scout. Steele says that this hill got its name from the fact that years before a Mandan scout, after looking over the country for enemies from the crest of the hill and seeing none, had gone to sleep. He had been seen by a Cree scout, who crept upon the Mandan and killed him as he slept. Then with his hunting knife he cut in the hard clay the outlines of his own steps as he approached his victim and of the Mandan scout as he slept. Steele says that the marks were as clear when he saw them as when they were made.

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FROM the Hill of the murdered Scout, the Force marched past Roche Percee to the Souris River where Short Creek flows in from the south. French proposed to camp here for some days to rest and refresh his tired men and horses and to send Inspector Jarvis to Edmonton via Fort Ellice with a detachment to be made up largely of the sick men and horses with the cattle and implements which were proving an encumbrance. Before leaving Dufferin he had sent orders by a halfbreed to Sub-Inspector Shurtcliff at Fort Ellice to meet him at this point with all his horses which were in good condition. Shurtcliff joined him on the 25th with seven men but only six extra horses,

as he had sent most of his horses to Fort Garry for supplies. On the same day Dr. Nevit and Chapman, the latter probably a constable, arrived from Dufferin with letters.

The party under Jarvis' command consisted of his Sub-Inspector Gagnon, Quartermaster Nicolle, about twelve of his own men of "A" division, six sick men and twelve halfbreeds with 55 of the weakest horses, 24 wagons, 55 carts, 62 oxen and 50 cows and calves. He also had with him Shurtcliff and his seven men, who with the Quartermaster and the men who were then least able to travel, the cattle and implements, were to stay at Fort Ellice, Jarvis proceeding to Edmonton. Jarvis left the Souris River on August 3rd and after a very strenuous march, reached Edmonton on October 27th. Steele, who was his troop Sergeant Major, gives a detailed account of his march in his "Forty Years in Canada".

Meantime, on July 29th, the main force had left Short Creek for Wood End Depot, when they halted to cut three days' wood and cook rations for the same period. Leaving Wood End Depot on the 31st they travelled in a generally N.N.W. direction between Long River and the Coteau of the Missouri and over the Dirt Hills, partly along the B. C. Road and partly by compass under the guidance of LaVallee till they arrived on August 8th at Old Wives Lake, the modern Lake Johnston. During this march they parted finally on their way West, with the Boundary Commission road, and were much handicapped for want of a reliable guide. LaVallee did not know the western country and Morrin, or Moreau, the American scout, proved to be both ignorant and unreliable. Col. Walker, under French's orders, made a sketch of the route from day to day and a record of the distance travelled and French with the help of Palliser's map, which he found inaccurate, was largely his own guide. Commissioner Macleod, who had gone with a party to the Boundary Commission Depot at Wood Mountain, rejoined the Force with supplies of pemmican and dried meat.

On the 19th French decided to make a second weeding out of weak men and horses. Accordingly he established a depot on Old Wives Creek (either the modern Wood River or Neteukeu Creek) which he called Cripple Camp. Here he left Constable Sutherland with seven men, five of them sick, a halfbreed, 26 sick and weak horses and a dozen wagons.

From Cripple Camp the force marched under hard conditions, food and water being scarce. On the 24th August, they crossed Swift Current Creek and on the same day could see the Cypress Hills to the Southwest.

On the 2nd and 3rd of September they had their first buffalo hunt, seeing a few on the 2nd and a vast herd on the 3rd. French accounted for two and tells that one fell to the gun of Jullion, a French Canadian artist attached to the Force. On the 6th they struck the South Saskatchewan, sooner than they had expected, near the present Medicine Hat. On the 9th they first saw the Three Buttes, and on the 10th reached the junction of the Bow and Belly River (now

the Oldman). It was here they expected to find the part reported to be headquarters of the whiskey traders. The much talked-of fort turned out to be three huts without roofs. The only actual sign of whiskey so far seen was the head of a cask having printed on it the words "Kelley, Bourbon", found on the beach of the river.

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THIS was an anxious time for French and his officers. Pasturage was scarce and the weakened horses were beginning to die from exposure to the cold and the rain which was falling. It was reported that at the same time in the previous year in this locality there had been a three-days' snowstorm and French feared that if the same thing occurred again he could not get the force back without serious loss. He ordered every officer and man to give up a blanket for blanketing the horses.

On the 11th the force moved up the Belly to find a ford. A scouting party under Sub-Inspector Welch was sent West to try and locate Fort Whoop Up. Another under Denny with LaVallee as guide was sent north along the Bow. Welch's party returned in two days without any news of Whoop Up and Denny returned on the 14th, having fallen in with a party of Assiniboine Indians, apparently to their mutual surprise. LaVallee reported that horses could not be taken through to Edmonton and Inspector Walsh who had started for Edmonton with 70 men and 57 horses was recalled.

The important thing, now, was to get to some place where feed could be got for the horses. Hearing that pasturage was good at the Three Buttes, French decided to move there. Leaving Belly River on the 15th, they camped on the 19th at a coulee near West Butte, about 6½ miles from the boundary. Here French decided to go himself with Macleod to Benton to get into communication with Ottawa, and to divide the Force, leaving "B", "C" and "F" in camp to await Macleod's return, after which they were to build a post in the country; and to return East himself with "D" and "E". Accordingly on the 21st he and Macleod with "D" and "E" divisions under the command of Carvell went south to the Boundary Commission Road. Here he and Macleod left for Benton, Carvell having orders to proceed East and await French at Wild Horse Lake, where there was reported to be good water and pasturage.

At Benton, French found telegrams awaiting him sanctioning his plans. Here he bought some horses, moccasins, mittens and other winter supplies for "D" and "E" divisions. He also got definite information as to the location of Fort Whoop Up and made a valuable addition to the Force by engaging Jerry Potts as Macleod's guide and interpreter. Potts remained with the police till his death in 1896, and many times proved his worth.

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FRENCH, leaving Macleod at Benton, rejoined "D" and "E" divisions at Wild Horse Lake on September 29th. Macleod rejoined his detachment at their camp at West Butte, and under the expert guidance of Jerry Potts led them to the much talked-of Fort Whoop Up, which was situated at the junction of the Belly and St. Mary's Rivers. They found Whoop Up itself burned and, replaced by Fort Hamilton, a larger and more elaborate post about 200 yards distant. They approached it cautiously, but when they reached it found it garrisoned by one cripple, the usual occupants having gone south across the line. From there they went to the Oldman River, where they built Fort Macleod.

French led his two divisions East without particular incident to Cripple Camp, making a side trip himself to Wood Mountain, where he made arrangements to have some of the weakest horses wintered, purchasing the Boundary Commission's depot and supply of hay. From Cripple Camp, the route lay past the present Moose Jaw and Regina to Fort Qu'Appelle, then the headquarters of The Hudson's Bay Company, for the Southwestern part of the country. Qu'Appelle was in charge of W. J. McLean, who afterwards surrendered to Big Bear at Fort Pitt and was thereafter known as "Big Bear" McLean. Getting some fresh horses and oxen from McLean, French pushed on through a beautiful park country to Fort Pelly. He had been advised at Benton that the headquarters had been moved from Fort Ellice to this neighbourhood. When he arrived at Swan River, or Livingstone, as it was officially called, French found that the new headquarters were in a most unsuitable position and were very incomplete, some of the buildings having not even been begun. The site was the crest of a bare rocky hill, infested with snakes, with the pasturage burned all round. According to the late Mr. Pearce, the site was chosen by the contractor, the late Hugh Sutherland of Winnipeg, because timber could there be obtained cheaply.

French called a council of the three senior officers. The result was that "E" division, under Carvell, was left to winter at Fort Pelly, while "D", the staff division, returned to Winnipeg, which they reached on November 4th, later moving to their starting point, Dufferin, where they spent the winter.

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I SHALL conclude by quoting Col. French's tribute to the conduct and achievements of the Police during the first year. He says in his first report:

Day after day on the march, night after night on picquet or guard, and working under pressure during four months from daylight until dark, and too frequently after dark, with little rest, not even on the day sacred to rest, the Force ever pushed onward, delighted when occasionally a pure spring was met with; there was still no complaint when salt water or the refuse of a mudhole was the only liquid available, and I have seen the whole Force obliged to drink liquid, which, when passed through a filter, was still the colour of ink. The pack horses and oxen falling and dying for want of food never disheartened

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or stopped them; but pushing on, on foot, with dogged determination, they carried through the service required of them under difficulties which can only be appreciated by those who witnessed them. Where time was so valuable, there could be no halting on account of the weather. The greatest heat of a July sun or the cold of November in this Northern latitude made no difference; Ever Onward had to be the watchword, and an almost uninterrupted march was maintained from the time the Force left Dufferin with the thermometer 95 degrees to 100 degrees in the shade, till the balance of the Force returned there in November, the thermometer marking 20 degrees to 30 degrees below zero, marched 1,959 miles

The Palace Theatre, Calgary

has the name

"HOUSE OF HITS"

There's a Reason

PETE EGAN, Mgr

The Institute of Pacific Relations

With particular reference to the Banff Conference

By Lieut. C. Boville Clarke

WHEN I received the invitation to speak to you this evening on the Banff Conference, it was only after considerable hesitation that I ventured to consent, for two reasons.

In the first place, the work of the Institute of Pacific Relations deals emphatically with international affairs, and at the present time internationalism, if not completely in the discard, is at least discounted by a high degree of scepticism, and in the second place, the subject is so colossal that a half hour's address upon it can do little more than irritate the hearers by its sketchy incompleteness and leave the speaker open to the charge of making sweeping generalizations which amount to little more than words.

With this warning or apology, I will tell you all I can about the Institute.

The idea of the Institute originated in Honolulu, with a group of men who found themselves living there after having knocked about the world sufficiently to have their ideas broadened beyond the scope of national or purely racial horizons. Naturally they came into continuous contact with men of importance from all of the Pacific countries and from the European and American nations having interests in the Orient.

Through their efforts an initial conference of representatives from the nations in the Pacific was held in 1925, and the Institute of Pacific Relations was born.

The organization had as its working rule, used as a foundation upon which the whole structure has been erected, that accurate information widely disseminated is a pre-requisite to intelligent activity in the modern world.

Now there is nothing in these quite simple propositions with which anyone would wish to quarrel. But it should be noted first that the Institute is not, like so many recently-formed organizations, open to the charge of being a second-guesser, making capital out of the world depression. On the contrary, it was born and had grown to a considerable stature before the depression appeared upon the scene.

On the other hand, if in 1925 and the few subsequent years, the necessity for such a movement was not at all clear, and if it appeared

that the members could justifiably be accused of being busybodies setting up a straw man to knock him down, the experience during the past three years has been abundant proof that everything was not as rosy as it might seem to be and has enabled them to answer their critics with the laconic sentence addressed by Cicero to the Roman Senators: "Look around."

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SECONDLY, this organization is not a pacifist society. The General Secretary told me that he sometimes has difficulty in passing international border authorities until he convinces them that the word "Pacific" is the name of an ocean and not a description of principles. If in the pursuit of its inquiries it decides that war is poor business, it is because facts and realities prove this is so. If the inquiries had pointed to an opposite conclusion, the fact would have been recognized with equal readiness.

The method of progress adopted was a combination of scientific study over two-year periods, with, at the end of each period, a conference to be attended by representatives of the participating countries,—an effort to be made to keep the membership balanced between business men and those engaged in academic or professional interests.

As under this procedure the topics for study in part arise from conference discussions and in part produce or direct those discussions, the result has been that although a continual change in the personnel of conferences takes place, and is encouraged, the information assembled and the decisions arrived at are followed by all of the members of the Institute, and a continual expansion of informed opinion enables each conference and each two years' research work to stand for the most part upon the shoulders of what has gone before. This is perhaps the one outstanding respect in which the Institute's meetings differ from the average politically convened international assembly.

It was determined at the outset that the Institute would never pass a resolution, its value being left to the activities of members, or to such of its published works or unpublished conversations as might reach and be favourably received by active authorities. The decision has been assiduously adhered to, and has produced on the whole favourable results.

When the Institute was begun, it was of course necessary to have units in the different countries to carry on the work. In Great Britain an organization was ready to hand in the Royal Institute of International Affairs, founded in 1919 to encourage the scientific study of and approach to international problems. Its affiliated Society, the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, was selected as the unit in Canada.

One other brief prologue to the Banff Conference. At the end of the meeting in Shanghai in 1931, the Executive Council had a meet-

ing to take stock of the progress made. The general feeling of the Committee was that the trend of the discussions had been travelling too far afield and that much of their potential value was for this reason being lost. The differences between the Occident and the Orient in culture and in philosophical outlook, the wide discrepancies between the education of the average Chinese or Japanese and that of the average American or European, and the gulf between the the two civilizations generally are familiar to everyone, and it had always been considered natural that they should be encountered at every turn of any argument. It was for the same reason a rather startling proposition that these things should be considered irrelevant to the immediate purposes of the Institute and should be excluded from further discussions, except where their pertinency was obvious. This, however, was the decision arrived at, because it was felt, in the first place, that East is East and West is West, and that the desire to effect a change in this fact is as small as the possibility of achieving it; and in the second place, it seemed clear that if realities such as the relation of population to arable land or food supply, or the relation of industrialization to sources of raw material or of standards of living to the distribution of wealth, if these realities could be studied and solutions found for the problems which they present, then the differences in race, culture, religion and philosophy could safely be left to take care of themselves without causing war or other serious trouble; and that on the other hand, these cultural and philosophical principles, important as they were undoubtedly admitted to be, would offer little assistance in the eradication of international troubles so long as the purely economic differences continued to exist. So the agenda which was drafted for the Banff Conference concentrated on what is described as "Economic Causes of Conflict in the Pacific and the Possibility of their Control."

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WE come to the fifth bi-yearly conference held at Banff. It was tremendously interesting to notice the political views of the delegates, the word political here being used in its broadest sense. There were roughly three main groups:

1. The anti-planners, or those who thought that the old methods of trade, business, and cut-throat competition are still the test. This group included those whom we are now accustomed to call "Tories" and those Liberals who still cling tenaciously to the ideas of laissez-faire and the Manchester School.
2. The out-and-out Socialists including Lord Snell, Mr. Nash of New Zealand and others. Their numbers and influence in this fairly representative attendance were such as to be rather surprising to some of us from Western Canada where these ideas have not yet, at any rate, gained much headway.
3. In between these two, a large group, forming the majority, which we may describe briefly as planners, those who think that some form of state control within the capitalist system, such as is now

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in force in many countries, is essential, and that some similar international control, however impracticable it may now seem, is desirable.

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IT was almost inevitable that under the circumstances the economic differences, although they applied to a more or less serious degree to all of us, should have focussed to a large extent upon the Sino-Japanese dispute. The discussions dealt in turn with the four basic problems which have underlain political activities in Japan, and enabled a comparatively small group in that country to rouse public opinion to a war of conquest.

- (a) Markets, the discussion of which stressed the fact that Japan's desire to industrialize depends upon its ability to find markets for the products of its manufacture.
- (b) Raw materials for industry. As Japan's own natural resources are extremely small, its raw material will have to be imported.
- (c) Food, which in Japan's case will have to be brought from outside, if industrialization proceeds to any substantial degree.

When these questions are put in this way, it is fairly obvious that there is no lack of countries, willing to supply Japan with raw material or food. The world has now for some years heard a continuous vociferous lament from all quarters that no one is willing to buy what everyone has to sell. Consequently the Japanese were ready to admit that insofar as their policy purported or pretended to be based on these reasons, it was hopelessly and completely illfounded.

When it came to markets, the reasoning was almost, though not quite so clear. I am giving you in a sentence or two what took about three days to thrash out—but it was also admitted that in modern days markets could not be gained or kept by force, and that even if they could be, the cost of doing so would be infinitely greater than the results would be worth; and secondly that as China has always been Japan's big market, the antagonizing of that country, would simply mean, in a not far distant end, the deliberate killing of the goose that lays Japan's golden egg.

This left outstanding Japan's other excuse—that of population pressure. Population 67,000,000—2,774 people living off each square mile of arable land—as compared with 532 for India and about 60 for Alberta—and of these less than 10 per cent. engaged in industry as we know it. It was a stupendous problem. Past history in Korea and Shantung, and study of Manchurian conditions, pointed to the apparent certainty that emigration was impracticable for climatic and other reasons, and that if it were, the number of people who could be settled would not even take care of the annual increase, let alone solve the present problem of pressure. The suggested solutions were

some measure of birth control and the switching as rapidly as possible of large numbers of the population from agriculture to industry. As the latter necessarily involves international trade, it became clear on all sides that Japan's vital necessity is international goodwill, and that her escapades which had been the work of a few industrial magnates co-operating with a fanatically nationalist army party, and which brought the country to a position of practically hopeless insolvency, are nothing but one of the most gigantic and tragically pitiful mug's games that the world has ever seen.

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SO much for Japan. When it came to China, the same economic arguments applied so far as its desire to recover Manchuria was concerned, and it was clear that approximately the same solutions of its difficulties would be necessary, except that China, with much greater but not limitless natural resources was in a position to become self-contained to a much greater degree than Japan, and to a corresponding degree less dependent upon international trade and goodwill.

Cutting across the economic discussions, and more or less in the background, was the fact that both the Chinese and Japanese governments were listening intently to the progress of the discussions, and the representatives of these countries were in direct and continuous cable communication with the authorities at Nanking and Tokio. Consequently, as the establishment of the Japanese colony or protectorate in Manchuria had become an accomplished fact, there was a protracted effort upon the part of the Japanese delegates to put forward a formula which would set out a compromise acceptable to the Chinese. The Chinese answer to this was a quiet but firm standing pat in the best poker style, and a bland refusal to consider anything but the complete withdrawal of all direct or indirect political authority of Japan from Manchuria. If Japan was unwilling, the Chinese with on their side, as it always had been, would be prepared to wait until the Japanese reached the end of their financial tether, or until by commonsense or some other miracle, they would give it up as a bad job.

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LET me read you one sentence of the report of Sir Andrew MacFadyen, the chairman of Round Table No. 2. He said: "Our discussions led us to the somewhat prosaic conclusion that what is chiefly required, if our series of vicious circles is to be cut is the exercise of that somewhat rare quality, commonsense".

Secondly, you have probably heard of negotiations between cotton manufacturers of Lancashire, India and Japan which it is hoped will definitely end the dog-eat-dog competition which has been ruining the trade of all of them in the last few years. It is difficult to evaluate the degree to which the Institute is responsible for any agreement which may be arrived at but it can be said with certainty that its influence was not unimportant, and that some of the material prepared for the Banff Conference by groups working in London and in Tokio, has been gratefully used by the participants.

Thirdly, a matter on which the Round Tables were unable to reach any very definite conclusion, was the extent to which the Chinese National Government had consolidated its authority in the various parts of the country. Dr. Hu Shih and some of his delegates claimed that the Government had made substantially more progress than men like Sir William Shenton were readily prepared to concede, and the Japanese were frankly cynical. It was of course admitted on all sides that on paper the Government and its policies were excellent. It was the difficulty of having the authority and policies put into effective action which gave rise to scepticism. One thing was certain, that the situation is dynamic in the extreme—that during the past twelve months great strides have been made, that banditry and communist uprisings, in many cases the same thing, were declining and seemed to have been decreased to within controllable limits. On the whole it seemed that within a short time the Government will be strong enough to proceed with their plans for the badly needed transport, marketing, credit and eugenic improvements. The coming true of this prophecy would make a tremendous difference to the short term condition of China and to the whole situation in the Pacific. This is one of the subjects on which concentration is being laid in the work of preparing for the next conference.

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MUCH political capital is often made, when tariffs or other exchange restrictions are desired by certain interests, of the theory that low standards of living, with consequent low wages, enable the countries which have them drastically to undersell competitors in countries where wages are higher and living conditions better. To endeavour to ascertain scientifically how far this was a fact had been one of the subjects to which special preparation had been devoted and which was keenly debated and discussed at the Round Tables. The International Labour Office at Geneva had been working on it for years, and its representatives were able to place before the delegates much valuable material and many interesting deductions. In addition, each national group had been studying the problem, so that much of the spade work had been well and accurately done before the discussions commenced.

I think I am safe in saying that it was clearly demonstrated that the ultimate price of an article is dependent upon the unit of productivity per person engaged, and that the standard of living of the persons engaged in the work is so small a factor in the price as to be negligible. For instance, suppose wheat were grown in Japan,—we would have, as we saw before 2,700 people engaged in making one square mile produce wheat, and 60 people on the same area in Alberta. It is clear that the same price per bushel of grain cannot allow the huge number of people in Japan to live nearly as well as those in Alberta. It is quite true that there are other elements tending to draw the prices closer together, but the point is that simply because the Japanese or the Chinese or the German farmer or laborer may live in infinitely poorer circumstances than ours, it does not follow that

they can seriously undersell us or take away our external trade or, and this is important, ruin our domestic industries.

We should accept with many reservations reasons for the increase of trade restrictions which are founded upon the apparently plausible arguments of protecting standards of living.

Generally, it became driven home more forcibly than ever to the delegates and to those to whom they have reported, that trade must be a matter of give and take, and that unless the responsible authorities are prepared to study and implement the give as much as they take, international trade is at worst in for a very thin time indeed and at best can only achieve a fraction of the advantages which would accrue from a spirit of sane co-operation.

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NOW the question may fairly be asked: "What does all this matter to us?" Or, "Supposing that it is true, what can we do about it?"

A delegate to the Banff Conference, connecting his experience there with the trend of events before and since will have seen that the world is divided roughly into three classes of national entities:—

First, those whose area, resources, size of population, and past history are such as to enable them to be practically self-contained with a minimum sacrifice of the level of their standard of living. In this class are the United States, France, China and Russia

The second group includes those which are capable of becoming self-contained, only through a severe dislocation of their present structure and at a costly sacrifice, but which at any rate can consider the measure as practicable. In this group are Italy, Germany, Japan, England and Scotland.

The third group are those which have placed their faith in and their money on the continuance of international trade and to which the idea of self-containment presents a problem completely insoluble except over a very lengthy period of years. To these, the way the world is going presents a prospect which is little short of appalling, and which is felt the more keenly because due in no measure to any fault of their own. In this group are included Denmark, Argentine, Brazil, Peru, Australia, New Zealand, Roumania, Finland and the other Baltic countries, Austria and some others making up a lengthy list.

In which of these groups do we in Canada belong? No sane person would place us in No 1, unless perhaps he is thinking of a time when all of us are gone and our children are old men.

There are some who think that we could qualify for Group No. 2 over a short-term period of re-adjustment, but I suppose most of us admit that we must place ourselves in Group 3 and sink or swim according as international trade dries up or improves.

If the Banff Conference means anything at all, unless the practically unanimous results of the Round Table discussions were so inaccurate as to be on the verge of lunacy, we in Canada have on the one hand everything to gain by a resumption of normal international relations among the countries of the world and on the other hand have a large percentage of our past accomplishments to lose in the event of a failure of these relations to return. It would seem to be to our advantage, and I would remind you that the Prime Minister in his New Year's Message used almost these words, to stand solidly behind any movement which has as its object the increase of goodwill and co-operation between the peoples of the world.

You will remember the idea of statesmanship developed by Tolstoi in his "War and Peace" and put into popular language by Theodore Roosevelt when he said that life is too short for great men to form the procession which they are to lead,—they have to find a procession and put themselves at the head of it.

History affords numerous instances of the truth of this homely theory, the American War Debt question being a recent and familiar example. At any rate, all of the Round Tables affirmed its accuracy by emphasizing the necessity for public opinion to inform itself. If we, who make up the procession, want jingoism, ballyhoo and emotional appeals, we may rest assured that we will get them, with results which need not be elaborated. If we are diffident or neutral, the same results will almost certainly follow; but if we ask for, and if necessary demand, good business and common sense, there is no reason why we should not obtain them,—if we do, there should follow prosperity, comfort and peace of mind such as the human race has not yet seen.

Admiral Blake

By: Fred Parker, Principal, Earl Grey School, Calgary

ADMIRAL BLAKE was born in 1598, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth in the little town of Bridgwater which is near the island of Athelney where King Alfred burned his cakes, and near Sedgemoor where was fought the last battle on English soil.

Blake's father, by name Humphrey, was a successful shipping and trading merchant, principally receiving goods from Ireland, though merchandise was beginning to arrive from all parts of the world. He had twelve sons of whom our hero was the eldest. Here at Bridgwater Blake entered the Grammar School, still in existence, and studied until he was 16 when he was sent up to Oxford, graduating at the age of 25. In appearance, Blake at this time was short and rather ungainly with heavy set countenance, and if any characteristic predominated at this time, it was dogged perseverance.

Returning home, his father having died, he ran the business in conjunction with one of his brothers. Apparently the business prospered for he was in easy circumstances during the rest of his life.

There is a story told of Blake having spent a few years of his life in Holland, for we do know that Admiral Van Tromp later in life appealed to Blake to allow certain ships which had been captured to be returned for old time friendship's sake.

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BLAKE'S life can be divided into three parts: as a civilian; as a soldier; as an Admiral.

His life was rather uneventful until the age of 42 when he was elected M.P. for his home town. He was a member of the famous Short and Long Parliaments. In 1642 at the age of 44 we find him entering the struggle for the Parliament against the King. In 1643 he was one of those defending Bristol against the forces of Prince Rupert. He was in charge of a fort under Col. Popham and was successful in repelling three desperate assaults after much hand-to-hand fighting led by Blake himself.

Even after the city had been taken, Blake continued his defence for another 24 hours.

Prince Rupert considered for a time hanging Blake but on its being pointed out that in the excitement he had been overlooked, Blake was allowed to march out with the honours of war.

FOR his great work for the Parliament they made him a Lieut.-Colonel and soon we find him at the head of an independent force, making a sudden dash for Bridgwater hoping to surprise the castle. They heard of his coming so he drew off and struck south where he entrenched himself at Lyme Regis, a small place in Dorset, with about 500 men. Here he was attacked by Prince Maurice with 5,000 men but held his own for nearly two months until relieved.

A diary still in existence tells us of two incidents which occurred during the siege. A Royalist officer had been killed within Blake's lines and being shrouded and coffined was about to be handed out to the Royalists. Blake asked them if they had the money to pay for same and on being told no, he replied, "Oh well, take him away, we are not so poor that we cannot afford coffins for Royalist officers." And again he challenged Prince Rupert to lead his forces in person and enter the square of the city and have a good stand up fight.

This successful defence greatly heartened the Parliamentary leaders for it was the only success in the west, for the King in person had swept all before him and was even then in Devon. Whilst the King was fighting in the county of Cornwall, Blake made a sudden dash for Taunton and captured it. This was a serious threat to the Royalists' lines of communication and soon he was heavily besieged. For over eleven months he held out, and one can easily see his heavy cast of features advertising his determination to do or die.

The battle of Naseby in 1645 being won by the Parliamentary forces, Taunton was relieved although little more than a heap of rubbish.

Taking the field again he besieged the castle of Dunster about 20 miles from Taunton, and with its surrender the second phase of his life as a soldier came to an end.

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FOR the next three years as Governor he continued to exercise eternal vigilance and prevented Royalist uprisings. Some have tried to prove that dissension arose between Cromwell and Blake. Cromwell of course was a strong Independent in religion, whilst Blake was a Presbyterian. Whether Blake disapproved of the death of Charles we do not know, but just before the trial of the King, Blake had been made an Admiral of the fleet and was on the seas.

The appointment of a landsman may be excused on the following grounds:

1. It was necessary to have someone in charge who could be trusted.
2. Blake had perhaps a little knowledge of the sea, formerly as a merchant.

Anyway we see now the rather extraordinary event of an un-

trained sea fighter almost in sole control of our navy, and during a very critical period in British history.

The navy's duty was to suppress the raids of Prince Rupert, who was raiding on the commerce of England, almost as a pirate. Blake's first task as an admiral was to blockade the port of Kinsale in Ireland wherein was Rupert and his small fleet. For eight months Blake kept Rupert cooped-up in this port and it would have meant the end of Rupert had it not been for a bad storm which blew Blake's ships to sea and allowed Rupert to escape to Portugal and the Straits of Gibraltar where he preyed on all British ships returning to England.

By March, 1650, Blake set sail for Portugal to stop the depredations of Rupert and Maurice. He arrived off the Tagus and requested the King of Portugal to order Rupert out, but for a time the King favoured the Prince.

Blake in retaliation began to prey on the Portuguese ships, capturing so many that finally the King of Portugal ordered the Prince out. Again a storm prevented a combat and when prevented from working north Rupert sailed through the Straits into the Mediterranean Sea. Later Blake caught up with them and destroyed the main section but three ships with Rupert and Maurice sailed for safety into Toulon. Again Blake harried the French trade until the Princes had to leave and made their way to the West Indies when Prince Maurice was drowned when his ship went down during a terrible storm and Rupert was marooned for a time on an island. Later as we all know, Rupert returned and under Charles II, his nephew, he became interested in the beginning of the Hudson's Bay Co.

Blake now returned to England, and for his efforts he was granted £1000 as a mark of Parliament's favour.

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SO far Blake's life had been anything but monotonous, but he had now arrived at that period when under his guidance the British Navy was to rise to a position second to none.

He had not been in England a month when news arrived that the Dutch were cruising around the Scilly Islands. To understand the situation, we must digress a little. Up to the time of the later Tudors, Spain had dominated the seas, but with its terrible defeat at the hands of Drake and Co. in 1588 Spain lost her grip. The Dutch forged to the front and took the place formerly belonging to England and which she had lost through the actions of James I and Charles I. For many years the Dutch had been friends of England and had annually paid £30,000 for the right to catch herrings in English waters. Recently they had refused to continue this annual payment and had also refused to dip their flag when passing English ships in English waters. The fact remains that the Dutch apparently thought there was no need to continue this courtesy and began to twist the lion's tail. Blake received the following order: "Proceed to the Scilly Isles with all your command, demand of Tromp his purpose, and if not

satisfactory order him to desist and if necessary to use the best means in your power to preserve the honour of the country." Rather a tall order but certainly one which gave him the right to fight if occasion arose.

On his arrival he found Van Tromp, the Dutch admiral, was prepared to capture the Scilly Islands, which was held by a Royalist, to punish him for capturing some Dutch vessels. But to prevent the Dutch from taking them Blake took them instead, on behalf of the Parliament.

Blake was now the senior Admiral of the Fleet and his next task was to prevent French supplies reaching Scotland on behalf of Prince Charles. As a first step he captured Jersey Island which was the last stronghold remaining to the Royalist forces and carefully patrolled the seas. The battle of Worcester settled the futility of further fighting on behalf of Prince Charles.

With the Royalist question settled, trouble loomed with Holland, and war was declared in 1652.

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THIS section of Blake's life is naturally his most glorious one though he had his disappointments as well.

The Dutch navy was very efficient and confident, and well led by Van Tromp, the leading Dutch Admiral, whilst the British navy was in process of formation, making up no doubt in determination what it lacked in training.

In May, 1652, trouble started over the Dutch Vice-Admiral refusing to strike his flag to an English ship under Captain Anthony and shots were fired until the flag was dipped. Blake with 24 ships was near Dover and had just divided his fleet into two sections and had taken fifteen and cruised off for the Isle of Wight. Almost as soon as he left Tromp came on the scene with 45 ships. He cruised around for a while and then left for France when he heard of the incident of the flag dipping.

Angrily he turned around and made for Blake with his 15 ships, hoping to crush him before the other nine came up. Blake fought on the defensive until the other nine came up and then the two fleets pounded away without any real formation or system. Finally Tromp drew off with a loss of two large ships and retired to the North Sea.

On his own Blake now decided to strike a blow at the Dutch herring fleet and sailed to the Dogger Bank. He wrecked their fleet and captured thirty of their fishing smacks. Tromp darted North and not finding Blake followed him up to the Shetlands. Blake found a safe harbour as a terrific storm came up, but Tromp with his 80 ships was caught and lost 51 ships wrecked on that terrible shore. Returning to Holland he was relieved of his command and another put in his place.

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Later the two fleets met again just off the mouth of the Thames each side having 65 ships, but after a day's fighting, the Dutch drew off with little loss.

Van Tromp was now replaced in command. Blake now turned his attention to the privateers from the French ports which had been preying on English trading ships and destroyed 25 of them.

These engagements seemed to lull the Council of State in England into contempt for the Dutch, and many ships were ordered dismantled.

In Holland, however, it was looked upon as a life and death struggle and soon Van Tromp was again at sea with a great fleet of 85 ships convoying merchantmen up the Channel.

Blake with his greatly reduced fleet put to sea and after a running fight was forced to retire with the loss of six ships of war. For the next three weeks Dutch ships sailed up and down the English Channel at will, which gave rise to the unproved story of Van Tromp having a broom at the masthead as a sign that he had swept the British from the seas.

Blake was prepared to accept his medicine and offered to hand in his resignation, but it was refused.

To their credit the Council of State set to work to prepare a fleet to contest Tromp's return and soon had 75 ships in readiness. Tromp, however, though convoying 200 merchantmen, managed to break through after very severe fighting and losing 9 warships and 40 merchantmen. Unfortunately, Blake had been severely wounded, and was ill for some time at Portsmouth.

The year 1653 was not to end, however, without further fighting and before Blake was really well another battle took place with the British fleet under Monk. The Dutch were badly beaten after two days' fighting, and Blake coming up at the end completed the rout of the Dutch fleet.

Once again Blake had to return to land and his bed. After this the Dutch wished to come to terms but Cromwell insisted on fighting it out and with Blake still ill, Monk followed Tromp to the Dutch coast and administered a severe drubbing. Tromp was killed early in the fight and this meant an unconditional surrender of the Dutch. From now on the Dutch navy was forced to take second place.

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BLAKE, upon recovery, was ordered to the Mediterranean to look after English interests and there he destroyed the Barbary pirates' stronghold at Tunis after a great fight. In Spain, he taught the Government a lesson by demanding that in future in case of wrong-doing by an Englishman he could only be tried by an Englishman. This was in keeping with the impression everywhere that an Englishman's name was respected abroad for the first time.

In 1656 Spain declared war and here we find Blake intercepting treasure ships from the West Indies. On one occasion meeting 8 treasure ships, 2 escaped, 4 were sunk and 2 captured. To show the value of these ships the 2 captured contained £3,000,000. Continuing his efforts he crippled the Spanish overseas' trade, and hearing of the possibility of a large treasure fleet arriving from South America decided to stay at sea all the winter. This was the first time that a British war fleet had wintered abroad and Blake was able to make representations to the Admiralty for the need of a good base and other necessities.

Whilst cruising off Portugal he heard of the arrival of the fleet at the Canary Islands, and set sail with his whole fleet. What had to be done had to be done quickly because there was a possibility of the Dutch or French fleets being asked to convoy them to Spain. The harbour at Santa Cruz, then as now, was crescent shaped, with a castle at the seaward end and along the curve were seven forts. Near the shore line were the nine treasure ships and a little farther out were the seven great galleons for protection.

Blake ordered his frigates to warp alongside the galleons and open fire. In five hours these were sunk or burned. The English ships were protected by the galleons from the forts and in a hand-to-hand fight the Spaniards were no match for the English. Now ensued the hardest part of the fight for Blake knew that the prizes could not be captured so he decided to sink them. Creeping in with his larger ships he engaged the castle and forts whilst his smaller ships raced for the prizes.

To Blake it appeared as if Providence was fighting on his side, for the little breeze that blew wafted the smoke landwards and prevented the Spaniards from seeing the foe. In two hours the treasure ships were burnt or sunk, and the English fleet slowly made its way out of the harbour. Not a single ship was lost in this engagement. This was the last and crowning victory of Blake's for his exertions had brought on a fever. The effect on Spain was naturally terrific, for that country was engaged in war with Portugal and was winning easily. It meant that with the loss of these treasure ships the army could not be paid and melted right away. Cromwell requested Blake to return home and so he set sail for the mouth of the Thames.

Feeling he was going to die, the flagship with Blake on board broke off for Plymouth but just as the harbour came in sight his spirit passed to his maker, on August 7th, 1657.

His body was embalmed, taken to Greenwich, where it lay in state for several days, and finally was laid to rest in Westminster Abbey. Here a few years later his body was removed by order of Charles II, and ordered thrown into a pit outside the walls, but later again during the reign of William and Mary, his body was re-interred in St. Margaret's Churchyard.

THE lives of Blake and Cromwell were strangely interwoven. Both came into prominence about the same time and ended within a few months of each other. Blake is always classed among the greater Admirals of the British Navy. This distinction is not by any means solely on account of his brilliancy of achievement or the care and foresight of his preparations, but rather in his chivalrous character and his unselfish patriotism. "What is best for my country?" seemed to be the question which dominated his life from the time he took up arms to the end of his life. Blake was a true type of the real Britisher who when placed in positions far removed from his real bent will continue to do his best at all times in all circumstances. How few there are who find it possible to be good business men, good officers in our army and good admirals of our navy. To Blake we doff our caps as to a real patriot, and were he alive today I am sure we should hear him say as was said by Philip Snowden in the British House of Commons a few years ago, when things looked black: "If England to herself be true, England yet shall stand."

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"Canadian Defence Quarterly"

Issued in January, April, July and October.

Editorial and Publication Offices:
**WOODS BUILDING, SLATER STREET
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The success of the journal is dependent upon the support which it receives. May we add your name to the list of subscribers? Send \$1.50 to above address today.

Canadian Legion B.E.S.L.

In the article printed hereunder the Canadian Legion, Calgary branch, has tried to show how the organization has been built up, and the reasons why it has consistently been of benefit to the ex-service men of Canada.

The esteem, goodwill and prestige which the Canadian Legion now enjoys were not won without years of patient and tireless effort on the part of its members. These men have dedicated themselves to the cause of alleviating the lot of the widow, the fatherless and their more unfortunate comrades. It is rather a strange thing that the majority of the membership of the Canadian Legion are men who were discharged from the Army as A1. This merely goes to show that they realize that they still have a duty to perform to those whom they consider were more unfortunate than themselves. We have been blessed with wise and reasonable leaders in this great national movement—leaders who have been fearless yet cautious; aggressive yet tolerant, and were men who requested rather than demanded.

To the Officers of the Military Institute I would appeal for their active support, in this very worthy cause. We need the support of your leadership, counsel and co-operation, and might I impress upon you that it is the duty of every soldier and ex-soldier to serve King and Country, and in helping to solve the problems of the ex-service men of Canada, you are still serving your King and Country.

(Signed) RALPH W. HENDERSON,
President.

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MILITARY service in any form produces a spirit of comradeship which manifests itself in the desire to those who have served to continue the associations of service after the actual service has terminated. When the service was professional this was manifested in regimental associations designed to promote good fellowship and to assist ex-members of the regiment in distress. Following a conflict like the Great War, regimental associations, while still playing an important part, are inadequate to meet the situation created by a nation in arms. The problems are not of the individual but of a great class of the community, and such problems can only be adequately dealt with by one general organization or federation of organizations pursuing a definite policy towards a definite end. The necessity of such a body has resulted in the organization of the British Empire Service League, the federating body of the service organizations of the Empire, the British Legion, the American Legion and the Canadian Legion and similar organizations in practically all the combatant nations. In these organizations there is a great strength but there is also the possibility of great weakness and possibly disaster, unless the policies adopted and the courses followed are such as commend themselves to the great body of public opinion. Hence after eight years of intensive work on behalf of the Canadian Legion, we can review its progress and seek to envisage its future.

Before the Great War the services in Canada were represented by the regimental associations, scattered units of various kinds and one Dominion organization, the Army and Navy Veterans in Canada. As the available membership of these organizations was limited they were practically confined to the larger cities and were not generally known, particularly as their activities in pre-war days were necessarily limited to social activities, discussion of service and national questions from the service viewpoint and extending such assistance as was available to needy comrades in distress. The Army and Navy Veterans in Canada had a Dominion incorporation and a constitution capable of adaptation to the needs of veterans of the Great War.

But as is well known, the stress and strain of the Great War on the human organism was very great and the veterans of that conflict conceived that their problems were peculiar to themselves and could only be solved by themselves, so while members did avail themselves of the services of the existing organization, by far the greater number deemed it necessary to organize as veterans of the Great War, and just as the Great War found us unprepared at the outset to adequately play our part, so were we unprepared to meet the situation of the returning men broken in body, with shattered nerves and suffering the reaction which inevitably follows the relaxation of strict discipline. Hence organization proceeded according to no definite plan. It is to be suspected that here, as in England, officialdom rather approved of this, as soldier organizations under strong leadership were regarded as a political menace. Later events have proved how groundless was this fear, and constituted authority has come to regard a unified veteran body as a necessity rather than a menace. However, the fact remains that in England and in Canada organization of the veteran body proceeded without plan and without direction and developed according to the inclination of the individual members.

The situation was further aggravated by conditions prevailing. Canada had no previous experience with pension administration, the whole system had to be evolved and the organization built up. Naturally, there were difficulties and delays and consequent discontent. Then, too, the economic situation made it difficult to absorb the great body of men returning and the unemployed seeing on every side the display of wealth as the result of the war years naturally resented the position. It is therefore not remarkable that great unrest prevailed among the veteran body and it is greatly to the credit of that body that outward manifestations of that feeling were not more marked. Naturally all these things tended to produce organization but in diverse directions. There was no unity of membership, no unity of purpose and in many cases there was actual hostility existing between different organizations of the veteran body.

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UNDER these conditions between 1917 and 1925 some fourteen or fifteen national organizations of ex-service men developed, and naturally there was not a united voice; no united effort. Attempts were made to co-ordinate the activities of these organizations but suspicion and distrust made these efforts futile.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

The same situation had existed in Great Britain. But there Earl Haig, as soon as he was relieved of the responsibilities of military command, devoted himself to the task of evolving order out of chaos. In this he was successful and the British Legion was the result.

This task completed he turned his attention to the Dominions and in due course he visited Canada in 1925 and directed his efforts to promote unity. As a result of this appeal a unity conference met in Winnipeg in the early winter of 1925 and proceeded to grapple with the problem. As a result of this conference a basis of unity was agreed upon and the Canadian Legion became the federating body.

Thus out of a chaos of organizations, many of them bankrupt, and in an atmosphere of distrust and suspicion, the Canadian Legion was born. The task of establishing the new organization, without funds, without prestige, was a stupendous one but was finally accomplished. How we are not able to say, except that a very large measure of that success is attributable to our first president, Sir Percy Lake, and his honorary treasurer, Lieut.-Col. L. R. LaFleche.

To sum up this part of the case we may say that we have been able to achieve a measure of unity in Dominion organizations of ex-service men. We have built up a Dominion organization which touches the life of the people of Canada in every part and we have paid our way by our own efforts with the exception of a grant from the Dominion Government to our service work, which is really auxiliary to the Veterans' Bureau and through which, as we will show, we save the country large sums of money. And in addition we have, in co-operation with our sister organizations, achieved legislative success after legislative success of an outstanding character.

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IN the legislative field our record has been one of consistent success, yet it can never be said that we have used our influence to advance any proposal which was not eminently reasonable and fair. And our presentation at all times has been such as to merit the respect and commendation both of various Governments with whom we had to deal and the parliamentary and other committees before which we have appeared. Space will not permit a detailed statement of what has been achieved, but these may be summarized as follows:

- (a) 1927—Revaluation of Soldier Settlement Lands.
- (b) 1928—The whole Pension Act was completely reviewed and amendments made upon our representations designed to liberalize and extend the benefits intended to be given.
- (c) 1930—Pensions.

In co-operation with other veteran bodies a determined attack was made upon the whole pension administration and the operation of certain sections of the Act. In the result that we succeeded in securing:

1. Reorganization of the whole system with the right of public hearing of all applications.
2. The Veterans' Bureau for preparation and presentation of cases without expense to the applicant.
3. The declaration of benefit of doubt in favour of applicant.
4. The extension of pensions to widows when married prior to January 1st, 1930.

War Veterans' Allowance Act.—The passage of this entirely new measure was designed to assist unemployable veterans who are not pensionable to the full extent of disability.

Soldier Settlement.—Reduction of capital indebtedness.

Soldiers' Insurance.—Extension of time for applications.

(d) 1932—Investigation of Pension Administration.

Representations were made by the Associated Veterans that the pension administration was not operating satisfactorily and that congestion and delay existed to such an extent that great hardship was resulting. From these representations we secured a committee of investigation, on which we had representation, and the findings of which amply supported our contentions.

(e) 1933 —Pensions. Following the report of the committee the system of pension administration has been modified and simplified. The outstanding feature of the Act is that the responsibility for administration rests to a very large degree upon the Government of the day. The Commission and other bodies are still independent, but it has been made clearly to appear that the Government can no longer shelter behind independent bodies, but must be held responsible for the efficient working of the machine.

Soldier Settlement.—Legislation designed to relieve the burdens of the Soldier Settlers during the period of economic depression.

(f) General.

1. Repeated and successful attempts to protect our preference in the Civil Service, including retention of ex-service men on reduction of staff as a measure of economy.
2. Continual vigilance to maintain the scale of unemployed pensioners' relief—not wholly successful but still with a measure of success.
3. The recognition of Armistice Day as a public holiday.
4. Determined but as yet unsuccessful attempts to secure recognition of rights of ex-service men in Railway employ. Failure due to inability to secure co-operation of Unions.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

5. Continued but unsuccessful attempts to improve the position of ex-service men of the Imperial Army.

(g) 1934—Improved organization for pension investigation and administration. We anticipate good results from this as the chairman of the Board has instructions to keep a diary and be in a good position to suggest necessary changes in the Pension Act.

(h) 1935—Our requests include the following:—

- (1) Reorganization of the present system of pensioners' relief, to provide adequate maintenance, coupled with medical care and clothing.
- (2) The establishment of effective agencies to supplement the assistance granted, to provide for a speedy absorption of as many as possible into some form of work.
- (3) The establishment of social centres for rehabilitation, along the lines adopted in Great Britain.
- (4) Extension of the benefits of the War Veterans' Allowance Act as a measure of temporary relief, pending development of a larger scheme.

We have only indicated in a general way what has been done, but we have indicated enough, to show what could be done by mobilizing all the brains, all the talents and all the resources of the ex-service men of Canada. In doing this for ourselves we could also be giving Canada a national patriotic society of wonderful usefulness. We would be able without intervention of policies to mould public opinion to a tremendous extent, curtail subversive activities and perpetuate all that is best in the ex-service tradition.

Article two—Principles and Policy.

The Legion shall be democratic and non-sectarian, and shall not be affiliated to, or connected, directly or indirectly, with any political party or organization.

It shall stand for loyalty to the reigning Sovereign, Canada and the Empire, for maintenance of the foundation principles of the British Constitution, for the development of a national and united spirit and for ordered government in Canada, and, while striving for peace, goodwill and friendship among all nations, will advocate the maintenance by Canada of adequate and efficient forces on land, sea and in the air, for the defence of our country and for the discharge of those obligations which rest upon us by virtue of our partnership in the British Empire.

It shall stand for strong and united comradeship among all those who have served in His Majesty's forces throughout the Empire, so that neither their rights, their duties nor their interests shall be forgotten, and so that their welfare, and that of the dependents of the disabled and the fallen may be safeguarded.

The Royal Military College of Canada

THE Royal Military College of Canada is the only National Educational Institution in the Dominion and is specially designed to furnish the Gentlemen Cadets with a broad scientific and academic education which will provide the foundation for their success in either civil or military life. Commissions in all branches of the Imperial Army, Canadian Permanent Force and Royal Canadian Air Force are offered annually to Graduates. A limited number of Naval Cadetships are available to Gentlemen Cadets who successfully complete the first two years at the Royal Military College, Navy.

A Diploma of Graduation from the Royal Military College is accepted by the principal Universities of Canada as and who desire to obtain commissions in the Royal Canadian equivalent, subject for subject, to those covered in the first three years of the university course. The length of the course is four years, in four terms of about ten months each, and the total cost of the course, including accommodation, board, uniform, instructional materials, etc., is about \$1,500. Candidates must have attained the age of 16 years and not have attained the age of 19 years on the 1st January of the year in which they desire to enter the College. The entrance qualifications are Junior matriculation in Arts or Science or a pass standard in any of the equivalent examinations conducted by the Provincial Departments of Education. Vacancies are allotted, according to population, to the respective Provinces, and are filled in order of merit obtained by candidates in the examinations above mentioned.

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OTTAWA, ONTARIO**

by whom full particulars will be furnished.

Napoleon Bonaparte

By J. T. North

THE sunshine breaking through the clouds of a stormy afternoon of 1769 lit up with all the resplendent glory of Italian beauty the rugged grandeur of the wildest mountains of Corsica. It shone on a beautiful, high-spirited young Corsican woman as with rapid steps she emerged from the little tent and scanned with eager eyes the mountain slopes. This same sunshine touched with fairy beauty the young Corsican officer as he came riding down one of the defiles of the hills—riding wearily homeward from his hopeless fight against the French invaders; homeward to his little hidden tent and meagre fare; but homeward to his young, beautiful, brave, daring and adoring wife.

These Corsican patriots were the father and mother of Napoleon Bonaparte.

If we are intelligently to study and understand the life of Napoleon Bonaparte we must remember that he was born that same year in the little town of Ajaccio, capital of Corsica, of such parents; we must keep in mind his heritage of patriotism, of high courage, of daring, of hot Corsican blood, of Corsican hatred of the oppressors of their country because only by so thinking of his early days can we at all understand some of the acts of his later life.

In the year of Napoleon's birth Corsica had at last been conquered and Napoleon was therefore born a French subject.

As a boy of ten he was sent to the military school at Brame, and here he studied under some of the best military men of the age. After his course there we find him getting at least one term in Paris, and then back in Corsica in 1792 as a lieutenant. Again in 1794 we find him once more in Paris, and in 1795 occurred that very historic incident in his life, when he joined the Directory. The French Revolution furnished the setting, and the opportunity for Napoleon.

He did not get along very well in Paris with some of the officials, and they conceived the idea of sending him off to some other country to fight, so he was given command of an army in Italy. General Baras, who was a friend of Napoleon's, no doubt saw that this young man had a brilliant military future and an overmastering ambition. Napoleon was sent to fight against some of the greatest generals of Europe at that time, with the hope that he would soon be put out of the way. But suffice it to mention that in all the battles fought in the years 1796 and 1797, and contrary to the expectations of the Generals of Paris, this young Corsican, about 28 or 29 years, came out victor over the Austrians—in fact subdued all northern Italy, and returned to Paris a rising star in the firmament of French politics.

A pet dream of Napoleon's, at this time, was to conquer Egypt, and then on to India, the stronghold of the English, and make the country a possession of France, and thus make France the outstanding power in the world. There were no obstacles placed in his way. With a great fleet of about thirty-two vessels and a wonderful army this young man was sent to Egypt. However, there was stormy weather on the Mediterranean at that time, and the sailing from Toulon was delayed for two weeks. It is possible those two stormy weeks saved Napoleon his career, as Nelson was cruising the Mediterranean, and if Napoleon had met Nelson it is likely the French fleet would have been wiped out; because, as you know, after Napoleon did reach Egypt Nelson found that fleet and destroyed it. The next year we find Napoleon the conqueror and master of Egypt.

After the battle of Java and the siege of Acre we find Napoleon leaving his army in Egypt and making his way back to France. It would seem that when this young officer came back to France, more or less defeated, check-mated by Nelson, his rivals in Paris would have been able to write *finis* to his career. But he had a flair for politics, and in a short time he rose higher than ever.

We find him, but a short time later, the First Consul of France to which post he rose through successive grades in about three years and in 1800, after winning the battle of Marengo, he made peace with Pope Pius.

The next event of importance in his life was the shooting of the Duke of Enghien to bring whom to France Napoleon had sent soldiers into Austria. But without Napoleon's seeing him, without a trial, the duke was sentenced to death and shot. It was a strange and bloody deed which we may account for by Napoleon's Corsican vendetta heritage of bloodlust.

Napoleon rose to the apex of his career in 1804 when, throwing aside all pretence of being a Republican, he was crowned emperor in Paris. But French hopes were destroyed the following year by the annihilation of their fleet by the British at Trafalgar. It was, perhaps, what Napoleon had feared the most, for in his memoirs he had written that it would be three or four years before France could be a match for Britain on the seas. His efforts for naval alliance with Norway and Sweden failed.

But in the same year Austria, following the fall of Vienna, sued for peace and the next year, 1806, Napoleon set himself to the apportionment of European crowns to members of his family including the Spanish crown to his brother Joseph.

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AND now the scene shifts to Germany where Napoleon had found a pretext for war and reduced the Austrian allies to submission at Austerlitz and again entered Vienna as a victor in 1809. During the bombardment of that city, Napoleon had forbidden the artillery to fire on the royal palace. His clemency, it transpired, was a

mixture of politics and love-making; for in that year he had divorced Josephine, who had borne him no heir, and he now hoped, by marriage with the Austrian princess, to found a dynasty and incidentally keep himself clear of plots at home.

Next Napoleon advanced to Warsaw, and in this campaign he met, for the first time, the armies of the Russian Emperor. Then we find the victory of Friesland and the victory of Eylau. These two victories seemed to strike a certain amount of terror into the Russian Emperor, for after these battles he was willing to accept peace as dictated by Napoleon. In the next year on one pretext or another we find him again at war with Russia, and in 1812 he crossed into Russia with an army of 500,000 men. Napoleon, in speaking afterward of his advance into Russia, and when he was reproached for the loss of so many lives, claimed that of the great number of men who lost their lives, only 30,000 were French. In this campaign Napoleon advanced rapidly into Russia, the Russians fighting a few battles, and finally reached Moscow, where he decided to stay for the winter.

But he had reckoned without two important factors — Russian patriotism and the Russian climate. Thousands of French soldiers died of cold for which they were not equipped and thousands more were killed by the Russians in the famous retreat. He arrived back in Germany with only a skeleton army.

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HE now proceeded to gather together an army to meet the combination that had been formed against him since he went to Russia. A few notable battles were fought during 1813 but he was defeated at Leipzig and banished to Elba.

Yet even now he was not beaten for, escaping, he landed in France again where one of the armies sworn to take him as an outlaw crossed to his standard almost immediately; others followed and soon he was once more Emperor of France. Gathering his army together, he marched against the British under Wellington and the Prussians under Bluecher. Though knowing the odds were against him, he made a brave effort to defeat the two forces in detail and had almost succeeded when Wellington effected his famous junction with Bluecher at Waterloo. The result of that junction is history, whatever contributory causes there may have been, whatever tactical errors on the part of whomsoever on the French side permitted it Napoleon retreated to Paris and was compelled to abdicate in favor of his son. He had considered going as a voluntary exile to America but delay was fatal; for while he hesitated he was taken by the British who banished him to St. Helena.

In my study of Napoleon Bonaparte I find in him a man great in defeat as in victory. History has little to say of the close of his life but we know that in his exile he was the victim of cancer which had no doubt discolored his viewpoint and caused his downfall. He died in the crash of a tropical thunderstorm and as the end came he seemed to live again some of the exciting moments of his great victories.

Historians seem unable to agree upon his character but his influence upon politics and military science remains to this day. He was a reformer, too, for though an egotist bent above all things on self-aggrandizement, he was not without a thought for the common people. The collecting of the laws of France into the famous Code Napoleon was amongst his first great acts and his overthrow of the old monarchies resulted in a new freedom for the common people of Europe. A product of his age, he seems to have served a purpose of Providence.

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Colonel Page's Departure

At a general meeting of the Institute on November 23, 1934, members took leave of Lieut.-Col. L. F. Page, D.S.O., formerly commanding Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.), prior to his departure for Halifax, Nova Scotia, to take the appointment of A.A. and Q.M.G., Military District No. 6. The regret of the members was voiced by the president, Lieut.-Col. D. H. Tomlinson, who recalled that Col. Page was president of the Institute in 1932.

In a brief reply, Lt.-Col. Page addressed his regret upon leaving Calgary. He expressed satisfaction upon the fact that an active military institute existed in Halifax.

Presentation of a handsome silver desk smoking set was made to Lt.-Col. Page.

Mr. E. A. Corbett at the Institute

A popular friend of the Institute, whose address it is regretted we are not able to reproduce, was Mr. E. A. Corbett, director of the University of Alberta's Department of Extension. In an illustrated lecture last season he described "Shackleton's First Attempt to Cross the Arctic Continent in 1914-16".

The Gordon Riots, 1780

Precis of a lecture by Major D. E. Cameron

ON the whole, English history has been remarkably free from serious riots, and we have no great record of barricades and street fighting. The Gordon Riot of 1780, however, was one of the famous riots of history and it has the extra interest of being the greatest and most severe disorder that London ever knew, and of having broken out on the very threshold of parliament. In the story there are many very great points of interest. The riot was led by a leader of a very strange and striking type; its seriousness was greatly increased by the lack of understanding on the part of the armed forces of the Crown of the duty expected of them in the presence of disorder; and, further, it made London aware of the presence in large numbers of rowdy and dangerous elements in the community, and so helped to lead to the establishment of a new type of police force, which was the forerunner of the highly organized and highly efficient police forces of today.

The reader who is interested may follow the story of the riot in many places. The "Annual Register" for the year 1780, and for the succeeding years up to 1793 may be consulted. The "Dictionary of National Biography" gives the story of the life of Lord George Gordon. De Castro, in his book "The Gordon Riots", tells the story in detail, and the trial of Lord George is reported in Howell's "State Trials". Those who like their history not neat, but with a shot of romance, may read Barnaby Rudge, where Dickens, who was greatly excited by the doings of the time, gives a vivid picture of the scenes of riot.

In 1780 England faced many difficulties. The American War of Independence was in progress, and owing to its interference with trade was so unpopular in many quarters that the success of America was openly pledged. England also had complications in India, and Europe was unsettled, and possibly somewhat unfriendly. In view of the general situation England attempted to increase the harmony at home by granting to the Catholics a measure of political relief. They were still under civil disabilities, affecting many of their rights. A relief act was passed in 1778 and was quietly received. The proposal, however, to extend the measure to Scotland led to serious disorder in which Lord George Gordon came to the front as leader of the revolt. His success there made him feel that he was a heaven-sent leader of the Protestant cause.

LORD GEORGE, a younger son of the Duke of Gordon, was born in 1751. He resigned from the navy in pique, and took to politics. After staging a very dramatic campaign in Inverness-shire, in which bagpipes and a shipload of pretty girls played their part, he appeared in parliament as M.P. for a borough in Wiltshire, and maintained his reputation as a demagogue of the type which "tells the people the truth".

Quite naturally he became president of the Protestant Association in England and a speech of his at a mass meeting in London in May, 1780, so inflamed the crowd that the resolution was taken to approach parliament. Lord George very dramatically called on his followers to assemble in St. George's Fields in South London on Friday, June 2nd. He ordered them to marshal themselves in four great divisions, representing London and other areas, and everyone was ordered to wear a blue cockade, bearing the words "No Popery". A huge petition was prepared which is said to have been, when rolled up, as big as a hogshead, and to have contained some forty thousand names.

On the appointed day a vast multitude assembled, and after a harangue by Lord George, set off on the march to Westminster, crossing the river by Westminster, Blackfriars, and London bridges, eight abreast. Unfortunately the petitioners, who, most of them, had no intention of violence, were joined by a vast crowd from the lower quarters of the city, and London, for the first time, became aware of the numbers of this disorderly element in the city. By two-thirty p.m. a vast concourse, estimated at sixty thousand, had concentrated in the neighborhood of the Houses of Parliament. Lord George had lost control of his army. Thoroughly in his element, however, he tried to ride the tempest, and entered parliament to present the petition. When parliament hesitated to accept it, Lord George appeared at intervals to inform the crowd of what was happening.

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MEANTIME the members of parliament were held virtually as prisoners throughout the afternoon and evening. Within the House of Commons, one gallant officer threatened that in case of serious trouble, Lord George himself would be the first to fall by his sword. Outside many of the Lords were molested and narrowly escaped serious injury, and several of them had their carriages smashed to pieces by a crowd that blocked all the avenues of approach to parliament. The Peers were required to shout "No Popery!" Late in the evening the riotous mob moved off to Lincoln's Inn Fields, where the Sardinian Chapel in the residence of the Sardinian ambassador, which was a centre of Catholic life, was completely sacked. The Guards arrived on the scene, but were evidently in doubt as to what they were supposed to do. From there the crowd proceeded to other houses and chapels, and night found Lord Stormont demanding that the Lord Mayor and magistrates should take immediate action. Next morning the riot was renewed at Covent Garden and

elsewhere, and a battalion of guards was moved into the west end of the city and held in readiness. In the evening chapels in Moorfields and elsewhere were attacked and when the Lord Mayor was appealed to he said that he had to be careful not to attract attention to his own house. The Saturday passed in tension and uncertainty. On Sunday (June 4th) the mob was again out in Moorfields, where they sacked another chapel. On this occasion Kennett, the Lord Mayor, was present, but did not interfere, and only asked the crowd to go home after watching them do their damage. Again, there was a party of two dozen men of the Coldstream Guards present, but the Lord Mayor refused to let them move and they were compelled to stand still while the crowd threw the furnishings of the chapel into a bonfire over the heads of the troops.

In sheer self-defence people who were not concerned with the riot took to wearing a blue cockade, and "No Popery" notices appeared on countless buildings, in an effort to ward off the violence of the mob. The terror that prevailed is easily understood, for an eye-witness records thirty conflagrations as visible at one time, at the height of the rioting.

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ON Monday, June 5th, the rioting still continued, and Catholic dwelling houses, schools and chapels were again sacked at various points in the city. The Secretary of State demanded that the Guards in the city should be doubled and the Lord Mayor was severely reprimanded for neglect of his duty. Lord Gordon begged all his supporters to avoid disorder, but the mob had passed out of his control. At midnight on this day, after four days of rioting, no single definite step had been taken to check the disorder. During the night the Light Horse were brought into the city and the Secretary for War was advised that the King required immediate action to be taken by the troops. On the following morning, however, the magistrates still refused to act, some of them declining to accompany the troops, and others standing by while the troops were subjected to abuse. The impression still continued that without a definite order from a magistrate, it was illegal for the troops to take action, and this opinion was based on the decision of a previous Attorney General (1721). At this stage, it was reported to the Secretary for War that the mob was on the point of attacking a great many points including the Archbishop's palace at Lambeth and the house of Lord Mansfield, and the assembling of parliament was marked by violence on the part of the crowd, which was now heavily armed. In the afternoon the Riot Act was read and Parliament Yard was cleared of the crowd, which now, under an upstart leader, sacked the house of the Justice who had read The Riot Act, and then proceeded to set fire to Newgate Jail and release all the prisoners. From there they moved to Lord Mansfield's and fired his house, and he narrowly escaped with his life. At this point one magistrate at last was found willing to take action, and at the first discharge of arms a half-dozen rioters fell, and the mob retired, to continue its violence elsewhere. Prisoners were re-

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leased from a half-dozen prisons to reinforce the mob, and more troops continued to be poured into the city. In some places rioters to the number of five thousand or more moved about the city, robbing the houses and extorting money.

Very violent scenes took place at the distillery in Holborn, where the crowd released a vast quantity of liquor. The vats caught fire, and the flames were visible for many miles. Many died trapped by the flames, in scenes of indescribable horror. So much gin was poured out on the ground, that it is said that one well filled up with it, and it was several weeks before it gave pure water again.

The Bank of England was attacked, but held safely, the clerks assisting in its defence by casting into bullets the old lead inkpots. So many demands were made for aid that the available troops were quite inadequate and more were brought in until finally there were over twelve thousand in the city, distributed over sixty odd posts. Scattered fighting took place during the remaining period of the riot, and it was at last subdued, at the heavy cost of two hundred and eighty-five reported killed, and one hundred and seventy-three prisoners, mostly wounded.

* * * * *

THE riot was followed in due course by the trial of Lord George Gordon, who was taken prisoner on the ninth of June, but who was acquitted on the ground that he had no intention of encouraging rioting. His subsequent career was a very strange and troubled one, and he finally died in prison in 1793, a discredited man. Of the rioters, one hundred and thirty-five were tried and twenty-one were executed. The trial was marked by moderation; the general feeling was that the panic of the week had given place to a feeling of shame. One of the notable results of the trial was that it led to a very magnificent statement by Lord Mansfield on the duty of the armed forces of the Crown, and indeed, of every citizen, to do what is necessary to put down riot and disorder. A further result was that steps were taken to replace the inefficient old police, the "Charlies", by a more modern force, so that the Gordon Riot stimulated Sir Robert Peel to give us the "Peeler", who in his time has been replaced by that wonderful force, the London Metropolitan Police. Experience of the importance of maintaining order in London, where government has its seat, led to the retention of the control of this force directly in the hands of the government itself.

Do You Remember!

By Miles Gordon

DO you remember the bugle as it sounded the last fall in
When we marched away for service, amidst racking cheers and
din,
And the ships that bore o'er the ocean six hundred noble braves,
With its escort grey and watchful, as it cut the foaming waves,
And our first glad sight of England as we neared her troubled shores,
Where the British flag was flying, the flag of a thousand wars?
Do you remember landing, somewhere in distant France,
To aid the French to victory, and stem the great advance;
And black-eyed Marie serving vin rouge in good French style
With a "quatre sous" and a "tres bien", or "merci" and a smile;
And the long long months of watching in Flanders mud and rain,
And overhead the droning of hostile aeroplane?
Do you remember Arras with its hard old cobbled square,
And the many anxious faces of the Frenchies living there;
And the long long road of winding from Arras to the Somme,
And the village all shattered by artillery and bomb,
And the tramp-tramp-tramp of Tommies' cool and steady tread
As they marched away from Arras to the living and the dead?
Do you remember marching to the music of the band
When we marched away from Gouay into No-man's land,
And the feeling that came on you when the bursting Johnsons fell
And you wished yourself in Blighty instead of Flanders Hell?
And the peaceful days that followed when you had a turn-in rest,
And you thought of the poor fellows who in action had gone West?
Do you remember our comrades, the boys of the old Brigade
And the farewell call of the bugle for the boys of the last parade;
Dispersed there is no knowing just where they are today,
But somewhere we know they're fighting along the Broad Highway,
And perhaps they hear the bugle that sounded the last parade
And see again the comrades, the boys of the old Brigade.

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Among the Recent Books

By Major C. A. Lyndon

"History of the World War."—Liddell Hart. (London: Faber & Faber).

Some four years ago Liddell Hart published his "The Real War" one of the first attempts to put a resume of the entire conflict from 1914 to 1918 in one volume. This present volume is a revision and enlargement of that first work. To say that it is a most acceptable piece of historical writing will be indicating nothing new to followers of this eminent British military historian.

To attempt to enclose a complete record of the entire drama enacted on a dozen fronts during those four years in one volume is a task of considerable magnitude—it is extremely difficult to avoid overlooking, or at least under-estimating, phases of the struggle which to others appear very important.

Liddell Hart's volume is not entirely free of this trouble—instances could be mentioned—but the lack is considerably made up by the wide scope of the author's vision and by his good judgment in interpreting the true relationship of the various theatres. Captain Hart has not tempered his judgment of the various undertakings by the Allied strategists, and his comment upon such operations as the Dardanells "show" and the Battle of Jutland, both still subjects of controversy, while Allied in sympathies, have not ignored the facts.

* * * * *

"Spies I Knew."—Marthe McKenna. (Toronto: McLeod).

SEVERAL books have recently been published to present the true stories of under-cover agents of the late war; the difficulty is to select those which seem to bear the ear-marks of authenticity. Marthe McKenna's story seems to carry those marks in no small degree. It is a revelation of the superb sacrifice and courage of those who wove a net-work of espionage through the back areas of the German armies in France and Belgium. As fiction alone it would be a thriller; with the added zest of realism it becomes little short of a marvel.

The author, Mademoiselle Cnockaert before her marriage to a British Army Officer, while nursing the wounded in her native land, became a part of the systematic set-up which assisted Allied sympathisers and escaped prisoners across the border into neutral areas and gathered and passed out to the Allies information concerning German army moves in Belgium. The stories she has preserved of her

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associates is nothing if not thrilling. The characters of the volume will become legends among their countrymen.

* * * * *

"Something New Out of Africa."—"H. W." (Toronto: Pitman & Sons).

IT is a safe venture that those who pick up this volume will spend the first hour looking through the hundred splendid air photographs with which the author has endowed his story. H. W. is an officer of the Royal Flying Corps who has spent some considerable time flying on duty hither and yon through the dark continent. His book is a record of that flying and a pleasant description of the land and its peoples presented in the language of one who delighted in making new discoveries in old Africa.

Our readers will enjoy the author's tale of the work being done by the Air Force in policing these outposts of the Empire and of the peculiar problems which confront fliers in the tropics. The book, in its subject, its accompaniment of air photos, and in the unusual points of interest presented, will earn its title "Something New."

* * * * *

"The Living India."—Lieut.-Gen. Sir George MacMunn. (London: Bell).

WE have heard so much about the unrest in India during the past decade that the average reader is, in spite of himself perhaps, considerably interested in India and its peoples. For this reason really interesting volumes on India are most welcome—and for the same reason Sir George MacMunn's new volume is most acceptable.

Sir George MacMunn has spent a good share of his life in the Service in India or on the Northwest frontier, and has already established himself as a writer of unusual calibre with several volumes on Indian topics. This service and writing have proved an admirable background for the splendid stories of Indian life and customs in "The Living India." The volume is anything but heavy, dull, or scholastic—its popularity will be due in a large part to the human and understanding manner in which Sir George tells of the land, the millions who inhabit it, the ways in which they live, and the strange customs of their life. If our readers have wished for an interpretation of this seething spot of the Far East by a Westerner with an inner knowledge of Eastern life and traditions, they will find just such in "The Living India".

* * * * *

"Old Cavalry Stations."—Lt.-Col. Granville Baker, D.S.O. (London: Heath Cranton; Toronto: Copp Clark).

A PLEASANT breath of the traditions behind the mounted arm of the British Army aptly describes Colonel Granville Baker's recent volume "Old Cavalry Stations".

Colonel Baker, himself, an old Hussar, has been well-steeped in the spirit of the cavalry arm and he tells us an engrossing story of how spirit has been woven into the history of many of the towns and cities of Britain which in earlier days quartered units of mounted men—such places as Colchester, Woolwich, Canterbury, London's garrison towns, and York and Edinburgh. His Majesty's troopers, the more adventurous of the youth of many lands, added a real zest and variety to life in the stations until today many of these towns still look upon certain regiments as their own particular foster-children.

Colonel Baker has included a series of sketches illustrating the environment of the old stations, and giving us a most interesting line-up of the old uniforms and accoutrements of these early units, many of which still hold honoured place in the Empire's fighting forces.

* * * * *

"Heaven High—Hell Deep." — Norman Archibald. (Toronto: Geo. J. McLeod).

IN spite of the superfluity of war-stories this one by Norman Archibald will, I predict, be read by thousands of Canadians during the next few months. It deserves to be. It is one of the most engrossing records of service in the air arm that has come from the publishers.

The author joined the American flying service within a few days after his country entered the War in April, 1917, and eighteen months later was shot down while on patrol behind the German lines. His story of those eighteen months and of the ensuing two months in German prison camps are both a stirring record of service and a searing account of life in prison camps. The volume is not only an indictment of modern war, with its tragedy and futility, it is a moving tribute to the spirit and sacrifice of those youths who cleared the skies for the Allied Armies.

"Heaven High—Hell Deep" furnishes all the proof necessary that the poignancy of war can be preserved in its entirety for the future without the use of a flood of objectionable gutter-English such as has adorned several earlier war volumes. Lieutenant Archibald has left a flying story that you will find of absorbing interest.

* * * * *

"Oliver Cromwell."—John Buchan. (Toronto: Musson's).

THIS life of England's Seventeenth Century dictator is by all odds one of the outstanding pieces of biography of recent years. Our Governor-General to be, is one of our leading historical writers and this new work is in keeping with his best.

No man in history has been less adequately pictured than Oliver Cromwell, mainly because his greatest accomplishments had been in connection with religion or politics, in which men's deep-seated convictions had been challenged. Historians and biographers had not been free of these prejudices, and Cromwell has as a result been depicted as a narrow, bigoted, despotic and dour personality. No man ever needed an unbiased biographer more than did Cromwell, and no finer answer to the need could have been found than in Colonel Buchan.

The book is more than a picture of Oliver Cromwell. It is, in addition, one of the finest pictures of the England of the era that has been passed on to us. Really to understand the works of Cromwell, it is essential to know the great changes under way, and the violent unrest which seethed throughout the land during the years of Cromwell's rise to power.

Journal readers will find considerable of interest in the records of Cromwell's development of the Parliamentary Army, including his own 'Ironsides', and of his handling of that new army in defeating the Royalist Cavaliers. The Battles of Marston Moor, Naseby and Preston, stepping stones to the crushing of the forces of King Charles I, have been treated in considerable and interesting detail, as have also the stories of the Parliamentary struggle, including the Self-Denying Ordinance, and Pride's Purge. History could not be more pleasantly garnished than has that of Cromwell and his era by Colonel Buchan in this splendid volume.

* * * * *

"Seven Years War in Canada."—Dr. Sigmund Samuel. (Toronto: Ryerson Press).

THE volume is the most pretentious Canadian publishing effort for many months past, and is a decidedly worth-while addition to the literature of the early Canadian era. The author, A Toronto business man, has assembled a very readable record of one of the most romantic periods of our national history, that which centred on the Seven Years War, 1756-1763.

This book deserves to be made available for Canadians of all ages and occupations to study, if for no other reason than for its faithful presentation of the spirit of exploration and settlement which pervaded the period, a spirit which gradually brought about the settlement of Upper Canada and the entire Lakes region. There is, though, a further reason for Canadians fostering the book, in that it portrays so carefully and in so historically-authentic fashion the campaigns of the Seven Years War by which Canada was wrested from French control. The accounts of General Amherst's capture of Louisburg, of Wolfe's victory of the Plains of Abraham, and of the gradual reduction of the French posts in the Lake George and Niagara areas are interestingly presented from the records of those who took part in them.

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* * * * *

"Everest—1933."—Hugh Rutledge. (Toronto: Musson's).

THIS volume is the official account of the 1933 effort to scale the mighty Mount Everest and is both a superb record of mountaineering and a delightful picture of the lands of the Himalayan regions. It will furnish many an hour's pleasant reading for any reader who enjoys the thrill of these high altitude pastimes. There is a peculiar type of unpretentious courage in the make-up of these men who strive year after year to reach this last goal of exploration, and that spirit permeates every phase of the story.

It is difficult, even for those of us who see considerable of mountains, to appreciate the immensity of an Everest climb. Hugh Rutledge's story of the attempt by his party brings home the magnitude of the undertaking in magnificent manner. This feature is more indelibly brought out by the exceptional photographs of the party, the porter parties, the supply trains, the camps and of the climb itself, which are scattered liberally through the book. One can experience a good part of the thrill of looking across the Himalayan peaks from a 27,000 foot altitude by taking in the scenes brought back from some of the higher camps on the ascent, and imagine, as well, what it must mean to run into a sudden gale while crossing one of the many rock slabs where footing is non-existent, and where a false step meant a glissade for a good ten thousand feet. Readers will find more than the usual fascination in these marvellous photographs of Everest.

The Rutledge party climbed to within one thousand feet of the crest and the comments of this great climber as to the possibility of man ever reaching the crest are deserving of some attention.

* * * * *

"British Regiments."—Sir John Fortescue. (London Times—Publishers).

THIS little booklet should be read by every officer in the Service. It should be in every mess, and the reviewer can only express the hope that some day soon someone will pick up the idea which the late Sir John Fortescue so ably started by these stories of British Regiments, and will provide us with a story of more of our distinguished army units. Sir John has provided a concise record of the leading British regiments—recounting the origin and service of each, with anecdotes relating to some of the famous families which have officered them.

The idea of these stories seems to have come to Sir John in 1915 as he watched a Coldstream sentry, a veteran campaigner, on duty at Windsor. He wrote a tale of the Coldstream Guards for the Times

and the acclaim was so universal that he continued the series to include a goodly number of the famous regiments.

The Times has now published the entire series in this inexpensive little fifty-page booklet. It is an admirable opportunity to learn more about the Guards, The Scots Greys and their sister Scottish regiments, the old line regiments from the counties, and of the Welsh and Irish units, which have become integral parts of the Empire's fighting forces. Canadian services will have a finer appreciation of British Army traditions as a result of Sir John Fortescue's contribution in "British Regiments".

* * * * *

"My Air Armada."—General Italo Balbo. (London: Hurst & Blackett).

THE flight in 1933 of twenty-four Italian seaplanes manned by ninety-seven officers and men, from Italy to Chicago via the North Atlantic, and their return via the Azores, with the loss of only two ships and one of the personnel was an epic achievement, and General Balbo recounts it in epic fashion in this record of the flight. His story is told in a free flowing fashion which seems decidedly characteristic of the flying general who has been so prominent in Roman affairs for the past decade.

Balbo details in most interesting style the exhaustive preparations which made the Argosy the success it was—preparations and training which covered an eight months period and even included preliminary survey flights over the North Atlantic as far as Iceland. He writes with the same zest of his training of the crews for the flight as he does of the actual and perilous flight over the Alps in seaplanes, or of his long flight through heavy fog between Greenland and Labrador, or even of his decision to start out on a path unknown to him when bad storms in the North Atlantic forced him to return home by way of the Azores. A splendid set of photographs of the many stages of the flight add immeasurably to the interest in this fascinating volume.

* * * * *

"T. E. Lawrence in Arabia and After."—Captain Liddell Hart. (Toronto: Thos. Nelson).

CAPTAIN Liddell Hart, who now adds his marked ability and keen historical discernment to the task of clarifying the befogged atmosphere surrounding the Arabian Campaign and its 'Colonel Lawrence' is on happy ground at the task. The Lawrence doctrine of irregular and mobile warfare is also the Liddell Hart creed, and, too, Liddell Hart holds respect for the disdain of the strategical theories of the great leaders in about the same parts and the same measure as does his subject in this volume. The result is an incisive examination of the Campaign that sheds a new and clarifying light on many of the hitherto inexplicable moves by the Arabs under Colonel Lawrence.

To write of the Arabian Campaign, it seems, is merely to add one more to the list of volumes written about Lawrence. The author of this splendid volume started out with the intention of writing, as he says, "an historical sketch of the Arab revolt in which T. E. Lawrence would naturally fill a large corner. But as my study went further, the events that had significance were seen to have their source in his action. Thus I was compelled to recast the book and to make it primarily a study of him." Truly the finished volume is a tribute to the initiative, sagacity and courage of Lawrence. The extent of his influence with the desert tribes is all the more pronounced when viewed alongside the difficulties encountered by those exceptionally capable countrymen who worked with him. On several occasions nothing saved the Arab cause from crumbling on the breakers of internal tribal dissension but the keen insight of Lawrence into Arab mentality, and the deep respect of all classes of Arab for this Englishman who lived their life, ate their food, risked his life for them and even outstripped them at their own games of raiding and hard desert riding. Equally correct is it to say that no other one thing contributed as much to the doom of the Turks in the East-Jordan as the wisdom which inspired Lawrence merely to damage the Medina Railway (and so keep the Turks busy at repair work) rather than frighten their army back into Palestine by completely interrupting service on it.

Journal readers will enjoy the insight given of Lawrence's acquaintance with the works of Clausewitz, Saxe, Bourcet and Guibert—for this man who dislikes war and who upbraids modern strategy was an early and devout student of the old masters of the art. The relationship of the Revolt to the Palestine campaign are clearly and logically coupled into the picture to round off this admirable story of a most extraordinary individual and of his contribution to the success of the Empire in the Great War.

* * * * *

"History of the Great War—France and Belgium, 1918."—Brig.-Gen. Sir James Edmonds, C B., C.M.G. (Toronto: MacMillan's).

THOSE of us who have been watching for Volume 6 of the Official History of the War, expecting a continuation from the story of the Somme in Volume 5, received a surprise when the present volume with its record of the fateful days of 1918 came in its stead. For some reason the official chroniclers have seen fit to write the history of the first three months of 1918 before that of the year previous. The choice is not unwelcome. No period of the war was, and still is, indelibly impressed upon the memory of the Empire as those dark days of '18 when the Central Powers threw their entire resources into a final effort to break through!

The history of the March offensive on the Western front is engrossing reading to students of military history. Those who were not present at the time of the attack have continued to question how the German Army was able to engulf the defence areas of the Fifth British Army and all but succeeded in separating that force from the

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French Army which flanked it. The answer is not so obscure when the pages of this volume of the history are scanned. The German General Staff had assembled such a numerically superior force, both in men and guns, on the front of the Fifth and Third British Armies that, even without the "breaks" of the show, the odds were about nine to one that they would overrun the opposition. When Nature, in the form of heavy ground fogs, lent a most effective hand by blanketing the front of the attack on the morning of the attack, any slight chance which the defence might have had vanished into the fog. The attackers, who had planned to work their way around the established strong points in the defence, found they could push on into the rear defensive zones without bothering about these points at all because the defenders were so blanketed by the fog that they were unable to follow the progress of the assault at all. In some cases the rear zones were over-run before the advanced posts were dealt with at all except for the initial bombardment. Readers will find the story of the British retirement and of the development of the counter-attack presented in the usual logical sequence which has characterized the earlier volumes by General Edmonds.

In addition to the chronicle of the actual attack, the volume provides an interesting story of the situation at the opening of 1918 not only on the French front, but in the Councils of the Allies, in the realm of "U" boat activity, and within the borders of the Central Powers. These conditions provide the explanation for the development of this final thrust by the German Army in March, 1918.

Accompanying the volume is a case of maps which are an admirable aid in following the day to day progress of the attack and of the counter-attacks which were delivered, and a volume containing the orders and communiques pertinent to the operations of the period.

* * * * *

"Gallipoli Revisited."—Stanton Hope (London: R.N.D. Association, 195 Piccadilly, W. 1).

THIS splendid little booklet is the story of a pilgrimage in April, 1934, of a number of officers and men who had seen service during the Gallipoli campaign and who had the urge to go back and look over the scene of their efforts. Lieut. Stanton Hope had served with the Royal Naval Division on the peninsula and apparently determined to reach the top of Achi Baba even if it had to be done twenty years after the heroic struggle by his Division and the Anzacs to push the Turk from the crest which dominated the whole area. His account of the pilgrimage is a delightfully done answer to the question "What do Suvla, Y Beach, Lancashire, and the Krithia Road look like now?" and "What has become of the 'River Clyde'?" and a hundred other mementoes of the terrific struggle of winter 1915?"

Those in charge of the Dardanelles cruise were careful to include in the itinerary those places which were the scenes of the British effort to dislodge the Turks and open the Straits, and the reader will enjoy Stanton Hope's little story of the cruise and his reflections on a number of phases of the campaign itself.

Alberta Military Institute

Red Deer Branch

Following is a resume of the activities of the Red Deer branch, from January to December, 1934.

The following members and others gave lectures as described:—

Col. E. R. Selby—Lord Charles Cornwallis.

Major A. R. Gibson—John Salmond of Balaklava.

Capt. C. R. Bunn—Riel in the Years 1869-7.

Capt. R. S. Gillespie, M.C.—Russia, 1900, 1917, 1933.

Rev. D. Whyte-Smith—A Crucial Test—War and Human Nature.

Lt.-Col. H. Pryde—Intercommunication in Peace and War.

Lt.-Col. G. P. Elliot—British Regimental Sidelights.

Maj.-Gen. the Hon. W. A. Griesbach, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.—Maintenance of Neutrality.

The Red Deer branch has fifteen local and four country members, and a list of local people, merchants and others, not eligible for membership, but who are interested in, and enjoy, the lectures and who are invited to them.

We are indebted to the parent organization for its help in providing us with speakers at times, and if the lectures of our members are deemed to be of sufficient interest to Calgary members, we would be pleased to provide a lecturer. In this connection we can recommend Major A. R. Gibson, now at Lethbridge. His lectures, "A Military Romance" and "Sir John Salmond of Balaklava", we thought particularly good and worthy of a larger audience than we could provide.

(Signed) R. C. LISTER, Lt.-Col.,
Secretary.

Red Deer, Alberta.

Annual General Meeting

THE Meeting opened at 8.25 p.m., the President, Lt.-Col D. H. Tomlinson, M.B.E., V.D., occupying the chair. The following members were present:—

Colonel D. W. B. Spry, O.B.E., V.D.; Lieut. W. Sellar; Lieut. J. H. Cave; Lieut. H. L. Pease; Capt. P. J. R. Payne; Lieut. A. Bentley; Lieut. F. Graham; Capt. Maurice Clarke; Lieut. M. D. McFadyen; Lt.-Col. P. R. Shields, M.C.; Lieut. C. B. Carr; Lieut. H. E. Wright; Capt. K. B. Lockett; Capt. J. U. Acton; Lieut. Reg. Jackson; Capt. Jas. Hogarth; Capt. W. A. Millar; Lieut. H. G. S. Franks, M.C.; Capt. J. Begg; Lieut. A. E. Howard; Capt. G. S. Purdy, M.M.; Major C. A. Bell, M.C.; Lieut. S. L. Miller; Lt.-Col. J. A. Reid; Capt. E. E. Drysdale; Capt. J. A. Suttle; Capt. W. O. Hieland; Lieut. W. E. Broadley; Lieut. G. E. H. Johnston; Major D. J. McDougall; Capt. W. Maxwell, M.M.; Major J. W. Stagg, M.C., V.D.; Capt. J. H. Neeland, M.M.; Lieut. F. E. Gully; Lieut. R. C. Hodsmythe; Major H. H. Riley; Lieut. S. Jones; Capt. C. E. Page; Lieut. H. G. Scott, LL.B.; Lieut. H. S. Stata; Lieut. K. G. Kendall; Lieut. R. Nash; Lieut. D. MacLauchlan; Lieut. Earl B. Newcombe; Capt. E. W. Edwards; Lt.-Col. H. Pryde; Lieut. Hugh C. Farthing, B.A., M.L.A.; Lieut. J. H. Rowlands; Major J. W. Littleton, M.C.; Lt.-Comdr. C. H. Bromley; Major J. A. Macdonald; Lieut. V. A. Bowes; Lieut. B. L. Cook; Major A. J. Davis; Lt.-Col. J. C. Stewart, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. D. H. Tomlinson, M.B.E., V.D.; Lieut. M. H. Staples; Lt.-Col. G. R. Johnson, V.D.; Lt.-Col. W. Fetherstonhaugh, C.B.E.; Major J. D. Pitman, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. D. Ritchie, M.C.; Major H. Strachan, V.C., M.C.; Major J. W. Hugill, K.C.; Major Geo. W. Kerby; Capt. G. G. Pook; Lieut. M. H. Robinson; Lieut. G. M. Ewens; Capt. F. C. Powell, M.C., D.C.M.; Lt.-Col. E. R. Knight, V.D., A.D.C.; Lt.-Col. A. C. Cooper Johnston, M.C., V.D.; Lieut. I. K. Kerr; Capt. W. Noble; Capt. W. P. Taylor; Capt. W. G. Stunden; Capt. L. H. Chapman; Lieut. R. T. Baxter; Major P. V. Harcourt, D.C.M.; Capt. G. E. R. Smith; Major J. Miller; Lt.-Col. J. F. Scott, LL.B.; Major L. C. Lane; Major J. A. McLean, M.M.; Major S. F. Bradley; Lt.-Col. John R. Hawkins; Capt. O. Watt, M.C.; Major A. W. Park; Lieut. G. Gibbs; Lieut. E. L. Jenson; Lieut. J. Burton; Major O. L. Spencer; Major A. E. C. McDonnell; Major L. W. Miller, D.S.O.; Capt. A. H. Ferguson; Lieut. J. K. M. Flexman; Lt.-Col. L. A. Cavanaugh; Major W. K. Jull, M.C., V.D.; Lt.-Col. E. R. Selby, D.S.O.; Lieut. J. M. Taylor; Lieut. J. Stuart Townshend; Lieut. J. E. Brown; Lieut. C. A. Choate; Lieut. J. D. Middlemass; Capt. R. J. Thomson.

The President welcomed Col. D. W. B. Spry, O.B.E., V.D., on his return to Calgary as District Officer Commanding, M.D. No. 13.

Brigadier Spry briefly replied thanking the Institute, assuring

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the members that he hoped to be present regularly, and congratulated the Institute on its success.

He also spoke on behalf of the relief camps, stating there were 4,000 men in 34 camps and asked for books, etc., for the libraries and playing cards and indoor games.

Minutes of Last Annual Meeting.

THE Minutes of the last annual meeting held in the Garrison Officers' Mess, Friday, January 26th, 1934, having been printed in the Annual Journal, it was moved by Lt.-Col. E. R. Knight, seconded by Major L. W. Miller, that these be accepted as read. Carried.

Membership.

APPPLICATIONS for membership from the following, duly recommended by the Directors, were dealt with, and on the motion of Major A. J. Davis, seconded by Lt.-Col. Ritchie, were approved:—

Capt. G. H. A. Monkman, C.F.F. Eng.	Non-resident
Major J. Miller, 10th Can. Inf. Bn.	Resident
Capt. W. G. Bide, Royal Regt. of Art.	"
2/Lt. J. H. Adams, 1st Bn. Calg. Highrs.	"
2/Lt. H. S. Stata, 13th Div. C.A.S.C.	"
2/Lt. F. Graham, 13th Div. C.A.S.C.	"
2/Lt. K. G. Kendall, 13th Div. C.A.S.C.	"
Capt. S. F. Heard, R.F.C. and R.A.F.	"
Major J. K. Lawson, The R.C.R.	"
Capt. J. S. Hall, Royal Tank Corps (B.E.F.)	"

GENERAL BUSINESS

Report of President.

The President presented his report for the year 1934, as follows: Brigadier Spry and Gentlemen:

In behalf of the board of directors, I present a report covering the activities of the Institute during the year 1934.

Departures

In February last, Lt.-Col. D. J. MacDonald, D.S.O., M.C.; A.A. and Q.M.G., M.D. 13, was transferred from Calgary to Ottawa, and it was regretted that owing to his departure he could not complete his tenure of office as president.

In March, Lt.-Col. H. O. Lawson, R.C.A.S.C., D.S. and T.O., was transferred from this District to London, Ontario.

In October, Lt.-Col. P. Earnshaw, D.S.O., M.C., G.S.O., was transferred from this District to Halifax.

In November, Lt.-Col. L. F. Page, D.S.O., a past president of the Institute, was transferred from Calgary to Halifax.

In December, Brig. H. H. Matthews, C.M.G., D.S.O., D.O.C. M.D. 13, who was our honorary president, was transferred from this Command to be Commandant Royal Military College at Kingston.

The interest of these distinguished officers in the affairs of the Institute was very greatly appreciated and we hope they will enjoy health and prosperity in the years to come.

Membership

Our membership is in a very healthy condition and at the end of the year we had the following:

Life members	5
Honorary members	3
Resident members	326
Non-resident members	172
Red Deer Branch	19

Because of members having left the Province and other reasons there were 18 members struck off the roll.

Meetings

During the year there have been seventeen (17) general meetings held, including a luncheon, smoker, reception and two dinners.

On the 14th December, a farewell dinner was held in honour of Brig. H. H. Matthews, C.M.G., D.S.O.; this marked with regret the departure of one who was considered a true friend by all who knew him.

The Institute entertained at dinner on the 20th March, Lt.-Col. H. O. Lawson, R.C.A.S.C., on his departure from the District. Presentations to Lt.-Col. D. J. MacDonald, D.S.O., M.C., and Lt.-Col. L. F. Page, D.S.O., and a reception to Lt.-Col. P. Earnshaw, D.S.O., M.C., marked their departures.

Lectures on appropriate subjects were given by prominent speakers on thirteen other evenings. Reports of these will appear in the Journal.

For the first time in many years we opened our fall activities by holding a smoker. A large number were in attendance and the entertainment was enjoyed by all present.

Vimy Dinner

The annual Vimy dinner was held at the Palliser Hotel on Monday, 9th April, 1934. We had the largest attendance since 1930, there being 242 present. The price of the tickets was reduced, but the loss to the Institute only amounted to \$61.78. We believe that this function does more to place the Militia before the public than any other



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and we hope that next year many more will attend. The principal speaker was Capt. H. G. Scott, M.A., LL.B., Police Magistrate of Calgary, who addressed us on "The Warning of the Second Empire", which was most interesting and thoroughly enjoyed.

Armistice Ball

This year our Annual Ball was held on Monday, the 12th November, 1934, owing to Armistice Day being on a Sunday. We believe that the reduction of the price of tickets was essential to the success of this function. Again we had the largest attendance since 1930, there being 432 present. Although we cannot show a large profit; only \$17.92, we feel that the members and their friends had a very enjoyable evening. The expenses were reduced considerably by the elimination of programmes and also by the decorations of the previous year being used again.

Cadet Corps

We believe that the members will have observed the great improvement of our Cadet Corps, great praise is due Insp. Bavin for the high efficiency which now exists. We also are indebted to Major Miller and Lt. H. C. Neal and to the Permanent Force Instructors of M.D. 13, who have given so much time and labor in training the Cadets. A report will be given by Insp. Bavin covering the activities of the Corps for the year.

Library

In February, Capt. W. P. Taylor, of the Calgary Highlanders, kindly accepted the appointment of Hon. Librarian. The resignation of Lt. M. H. Staples, who had been hon. librarian for many years necessitated this appointment. We convey our most grateful thanks to Mr. Staples for the splendid services he gave to the Institute. We also commend the very efficient manner in which Capt. Taylor is carrying out his duties. He has instituted a very efficient system and has given voluntarily many days of labour in an endeavour to make the library popular to all the members. We also convey to him our gratitude for what is being accomplished. A detailed report with recommendations will be presented to you by Capt. Taylor.

Annual Journal

The 1933 Journal was issued during 1934, and although the actual expense to the Institute was \$68.25, we are grateful to the advertisers for their patronage. We again urge members to recognize and support these firms who have assisted the organization with advertising. We thank the editor, Major A. C. Ballantine, for the great amount of work he has devoted to this publication.

Theatre Night

No theatre night was held in 1934. Mr. P. Egan, manager of the Palace Theatre, permitted members of the Institute to view the pic-

ture "The Lost Patrol" at reduced prices on the 18th and 21st May, 1934. Authority was granted by the D.O.C. for the wearing of uniform and many members attended.

Branches

The report of the Red Deer branch will be published in the Journal. When requested, we have provided speakers for this branch. The interest and enthusiasm of all its members at their meetings ensure success and they are to be congratulated on what has been accomplished during the year 1934.

It is regretted that the Lethbridge branch has not yet organized.

C.O.T.C. Scholarships

The scholarships granted by the Institute to the University of Alberta C.O.T.C. in 1934 were won by the following:—

Class A. \$25—Cadet K. Clarke.

Class B \$50—Corp. J. L. Didoux.

Your directors recommend the continuance of these scholarships to give encouragement to the cadet work at the University.

Garrison Officers' Mess

Your directors, in consultation with the Garrison Officers' Mess Committee, decided that a grant of \$400 be authorized for the year 1934. The payment of \$20 for refreshments served at each meeting was also agreed upon. The mess advised us that because of increased revenue they did not require the further grant of \$100 authorized at the meeting held on the 23rd November, 1934.

Throughout the year we have enjoyed the utmost co-operation from the mess committee and we thank them for the courtesy and consideration extended to your directors and to the members of the Institute.

Financial Statement

The financial statement will be presented to you by the Treasurer. Copies have been mailed prior to this meeting to all members. Notwithstanding the year's exceptional activity and the unusual expenses in connection with entertainment, increase in grant to Cadet Corps, financing the rifle match, presentations, and reducing the price of tickets for Vimy Dinner and Armistice Ball our deficit only amounts to \$28.88.

You will note that our revenue was \$19.68 less than the year 1933, this was due to the small profit from the Armistice Ball and no theatre night being held. In expenditures decreases are reported in clerical help, printing and stationery and miscellaneous expenses but there was an additional expense of \$87.60 for presentations and \$33.60 for the library.

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At the end of the year a considerable amount representing dues from members was outstanding. During the last few years the directors have shown certain leniency to members with outstanding dues and in view of present conditions it is felt that it is difficult strictly to adhere to paragraph three of our constitution.

At the end of this year it was decided that members who were in arrears prior to 1934 should be suspended. We recommend that this matter should be given further consideration by the incoming directors.

General

A match, known as "The Alberta Military Institute Match" was incorporated in the Alberta Provincial Rifle Association programme of their annual meet and the Institute authorized a grant of \$80 as prizes.

Members of the Institute co-operated with the Kiwanis Club in their appeal for the Woods' and Lacombe Homes by loaning exhibits in connection with "The Old Curiosity Shop" held in the Hudson's Bay.

The Institute were indebted to Lt.-Col. J. N. Gunn, D.S.O., M.D., for the presentation of a handsome electric stand lamp made from shell cases and we wish to record our most grateful thanks.

At the invitation of the Canadian Legion, several members paraded on Decoration Day. We also were able to assist the Legion in serving the Christmas Dinner given to the unemployed ex-service men.

At the request of M.D. 13, books and magazines were donated by members to the Unemployed Relief Camps.

Executive Officers

The thanks of the Institute are specially due to Major A. J. Davis, Honorary Secretary, and to Lt. S. L. Miller, Treasurer, for their work during the year just closed. To both these officers the Institute owes much and it is due to their efforts that we have had another successful year. They have given us their whole-hearted support and co-operation and the Institute is fortunate in having two such capable officers. We are also indebted to Mr. F. J. Butler for the efficient manner in which he audits our books. For my fellow directors on the board, I have the greatest admiration. They have attended meetings regularly and without their valuable assistance and co-operation, it would not be possible to present such a report as this. I have enjoyed serving with them in directing the affairs of the Institute and I thank each and every one for their loyal support. I desire also to express thanks to my Vice-President, Lt.-Col. G. R. Johnson, whose friendly advice and guidance has been of the utmost value to me. I regret that he would not accept the nomination for president, but I sincerely hope that at some future date he will be invited to serve you

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again. With his knowledge and sound judgment, the success of the Institute would be assured.

Clerical Assistance

During the month of September, Q.M. Sgt. D. B. Keir, who acted as assistant to the Secretary since the formation of the Institute, was transferred to Victoria. In recognition of the faithful and conscientious service given by him to the Institute, he was presented with a suitable token of appreciation.

Corp. F. A. Mercer, C.M.S.C., was appointed by your Directors to carry on his work, which he has done with credit to himself and to the Institute.

Conclusion

Gentlemen, this is a brief report of our stewardship. We hope that we have helped the Institute to maintain that strong position in our community which it has enjoyed in the past.

In conclusion, may I thank you for placing me at the head of the Institute when vacancy of president existed in February. Having been associated with the Institute since its organization, I deem it a great honour to be of service to you in this capacity. I have enjoyed my tenure of office and have endeavoured to maintain that high standard so efficiently set by my predecessors in office.

Respectfully submitted,
(Sgd.) D. H. TOMLINSON.

It was moved by Lt.-Col. Ritchie, seconded by Major J. D. Pitman, that the Report of the President be adopted and that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered the President, Executive Officers and Directors for 1934, for their work, on behalf of the Institute. Carried.

* * * * *

Report of Auditor.

THE report of the Auditor of the Institute, Lieut. F. J. Butler, certifying that all books, accounts, securities, etc., of the Institute had been examined and found to be correct, was read.

Moved by Capt. J. Begg, seconded by Mr. M. H. Robinson, that the report be adopted. Carried.

Report of Treasurer.

THE financial statement for 1934 was presented by the Treasurer, Mr. S. L. Miller. A copy of this statement was mailed to all members with notice of the Annual Meeting.

It was moved by Major S. F. Bradley, seconded by Major H. Strachan, V.C., that the report be adopted. Carried.

Major H. Strachan, V.C., congratulated the Institute on the success of the Journal for 1933, particularly with the increase of the advertising.

Report of Honorary Librarian.

THE report of the Honorary Librarian, Capt. W. P. Taylor, was read. The Directors recommended that an appropriation not in excess of \$100 be authorized for library purposes for 1935.

Moved by Major the Rev. G. W. Kerby, seconded by Lt.-Col. E. R. Knight, that the report be adopted, that a sum not exceeding \$100 be authorized for library purposes for 1935 and that the thanks of the members be extended to Capt. Taylor for his labours in this connection. Carried unanimously.

**Report of Cadet
Corps Committee.**

THE report of the Cadet Corps for 1934 was presented by the President, owing to the absence of Inspector E. W. Bavin, chairman of the Cadet Corps Committee.

The Directors recommended that the sum of \$200, as requested by the Committee, be voted for 1935, to be expended at the discretion of the Directors.

The report was adopted and the above sum authorized on a motion of Major L. W. Miller, seconded by Lieut. H. E. Wright. On the same motion it was unanimously carried that a vote of thanks be made to the Cadet Corps Committee, Major L. W. Miller, D.S.O., and the Cadet Corps Instructor, Lieut. H. C. Neal, for their work in this connection.

**Clerical Assistance
to Secretary.**

THE Directors recommended that a sum not exceeding \$250 be authorized for clerical assistance to the Secretary for 1935. It was moved by Lt.-Col. D. Ritchie, seconded by Capt. W. P. Taylor, that this sum be authorized. Carried.

**Clerical Assistance
to Treasurer.**

The Directors recommend that a sum not exceeding \$250 be authorized for clerical assistance to the treasurer for 1935.

Moved by Lt.-Col. W. Fetherstonhaugh, seconded by Major J. A. McLean, that this sum be authorized. Carried.

**Annual Journal
for 1935.**

The Directors recommended that the publication of the Annual Journal be continued for 1935.

It was moved by Lt.-Col. D. Ritchie, seconded by Capt. J. A. Suttle, that the Annual Journal for 1935 be published. Carried.

Vimy Dinner.

The Directors recommended that the Vimy Dinner be held on Tuesday, April 9th, 1935.

This was approved on motion made by Major J. D. Pitman, seconded by Lt.-Col. E. R. Knight. Carried.

Armistice Ball.

The Directors recommended that the Annual Ball in commemoration of the Armistice be held on Monday, November 11th, 1935.

Moved by Major H. Strachan, V.C., seconded by Major J. A. McDonald, that this date be approved. Carried.

Use of Garrison Officers' Mess.

THE Directors recommended that the arrangement between the Garrison Officers' Mess and the Institute be continued for 1935, namely, that the incoming directorate be empowered to deal with the Mess Committee for the use of the rooms and charges for refreshments.

This was approved on a motion made by Lt.-Col. P. R. Shields, seconded by Major D. J. McDougall, and carried.

Garrison Theatre Night.

THE Directors recommended that a Garrison theatre night be held during the year provided it meets with the approval of the District Officer Commanding and is desired by the Officers Commanding the units in the Calgary Garrison.

Moved by Lieut. H. E. Wright, seconded by Lt.-Col. D. Ritchie, that the recommendation of the directors be adopted. Carried.

Brigadier Spry advised that the Department of National Defence in co-operation with Dominion Picture Bureau were offering the Official Pictures of the Great War and suggested that this feature, when it is brought to Calgary, might be a suitable occasion for a special military night and suggested that this matter be referred to the incoming Directors for consideration.

C.O.T.C. Scholarships.

THE Directors recommended the continuance of an Institute Scholarship on the same basis as adopted last year, the awards to be left to the incoming directorate to decide on the method to be adopted in consultation with the District Officer Commanding M.D. No. 13 and the O.C. University of Alberta C.O.T.C.

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Moved by Major H. Strachan, V.C., M.C., seconded by Mr. M. H. Robinson, that this procedure be adopted. Carried.

Affiliated Branches.

THE secretary read the report of the Red Deer branch covering the past year. The Institute has met all the requests for speakers this branch and has covered the necessary expenses of these gentlemen in visiting Red Deer.

Cadet Corps Trophy.

A LETTER was read from Major L. W. Miller on behalf of Brigadier D. W. B. Spry, offering a silver cup for competition amongst the Cadets of the A.M.I. Cadet Corps. A vote of appreciation was extended to Brigadier Spry for this generous gift. A letter from Inspector Bavin outlining the condition on which the cup will be competed for annually was read and approved.

National Council of Education.

THE President expressed appreciation to the National Council of Education for their co-operation on many occasions and especially when Major-General Sir Percy Sykes visited the city.

Palace Theatre.

THE President expressed the appreciation of the Institute to Mr. P. Egan of the Palace Theatre, for his kindness and co-operation with the Institute.

Tribute to Local Press.

IT WAS moved by Mr. S. L. Miller, seconded by Major A. J. Davis, that a vote of thanks be extended to the Calgary Daily Herald and The Calgary Albertan for their co-operation and assistance during 1934. Carried.

Nomination of Officers for 1935.

The Secretary reported that in accordance with the constitution and by-laws (Section VII), all members had been notified of the procedure to be followed and requested to submit nominations.

The President had also appointed a nominating Committee to bring forward nominations.

From that Committee and the membership the following nominations had been received:—

Patrons

His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales.
His Excellency The Governor-General of Canada.

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Hon. Col. the Hon. W. L. Walsh, Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta.
Field-Marshal Viscount Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
M.V.O., D.C.L., LL.D.

Hon. Col. the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, P.C., K.C., LL.D., Prime
Minister of Canada.

The Hon. Grote Stirling, Minister of National Defence.

Major-General A. G. L. MacNaughton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Chief of the General Staff.

Major-General C. F. Constantine, D.S.O., Adjutant-General.

Lieut.-General Sir A. C. Macdonell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Major-General A. H. Bell, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Major-General the Hon. W. A. Griesbach, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
V.D.

Colonel James Walker, V.D.

Hon. Colonel the Hon. Patrick Burns.

It was moved by Lt.-Col. G. R. Johnson, seconded by Lt.-Col. P.
R. Shields, that the list of patrons as submitted be approved. Car-
ried.

Honorary President

Brigadier D. W. B. Spry, O.B.E., V.D., District Officer Com-
manding Military District No. 13.

Moved by Major A. W. Park, seconded by Major J. W. Hugill,
that Brigadier Spry be appointed Honorary President of the Institute
for 1935. Carried.

Honorary Vice-Presidents

Colonel G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Lt.-Col. J. N. Gunn, D.S.O., V.D.

Colonel D. G. L. Cunningham, M.C., V.D.

Major L. W. Miller, D.S.O.

Lt.-Col. D. Ritchie, M.C.

Lieut. Hugh Farthing, B.A., M.L.A.

Lt.-Col. E. R. Knight, V.D., A.D.C.

Lt.-Col. D. H. Tomlinson, M.B.E., V.D.

Moved by Major G. W. Kerby, seconded by Capt. E. W. Ed-
wards, that the above Officers be appointed Honorary Vice-President
for 1935. Carried.

For President

Lt.-Commander C. H. Bromley.

Major J. W. Littleton, M.C.

For Vice-President

Major J. A. McLean, M.M.

Lt.-Col. H. Pryde.

For Honorary Secretary

Major A. J. Davis.

For Treasurer

Lieut. S. L. Miller.

FOR DIRECTORS

(Seven to be elected)

Inspector E. W. Bavin.
Capt. L. H. Chapman.
Capt. M. G. Cody.
Capt. E. E. Drysdale.
Capt. James Hogarth.
Lt.-Col. A. C. Cooper-Johnston, M.C., V.D.
Major W. K. Jull, M.C., V.D.
Major D. F. Rogers.
Lt.-Col. P. R. Shields, M.C.
Major O. L. Spencer.
Capt. R. J. Thomson.
Lieut. H. E. Wright.

The election of officers was then proceeded with.

PRESIDENT

Ballot forms were distributed and the chairman appointed the following officers as scrutineers: Lt.-Col. D. Ritchie, M.C.—chairman; Major V. R. Jones, Major H. Strachan, V.C., M.C.; Lt.-Col. G. R. Johnson, Lieut. R. T. Baxter.

Upon the vote being taken the scrutineers handed the result to the chairman, who declared Major J. W. Littleton, M.C., to have been elected President of the Institute for 1935.

Vice-President

A ballot was also declared necessary and ballot forms were distributed.

The former scrutineers were asked by the chairman to act for this ballot.

The chairman then announced that as a result of the ballot Lt.-Col. H. Pryde was elected Vice-President of the Institute for 1935.

Honorary Secretary

The election of Major A. J. Davis as Honorary Secretary of the Institute for 1935 was carried by acclamation.

Treasurer

The election of Lieut. S. L. Miller as Treasurer was carried by acclamation.

Directors

Twelve members having been nominated for directors, and seven to be elected, a ballot was declared necessary.

The former scrutineers were asked by the chairman to act as scrutineers for the directors' ballot. The chairman then announced,

as a result of the ballot, that the following directors had been elected for 1935:—

Inspector E. W. Bavin.
Capt. James Hogarth.
Lt.-Col. A. C. Cooper-Johnston, M.C., V.D.
Major W. K. Jull, M.C., V.D.
Lt.-Col. P. R. Shields, M.C.
Major O. L. Spencer.
Lieut. H. E. Wright.

The President extended his thanks to the scrutineers.

Honorary Chaplain

It was moved by Major J. D. Pitman, seconded by Lt.-Col. W. S. Fetherstonhaugh, that Hon. Capt. the Venerable Archdeacon C. Swanson be appointed Honorary Chaplain to the Institute for 1935. Carried unanimously.

Honorary Librarian

It was moved by Capt. W. Noble, seconded by Major L. W. Miller, that Capt. W. P. Taylor be appointed Honorary Librarian for the Institute for 1935. Carried unanimously.

Vote of Thanks to Lt.-Col. Tomlinson.

IT WAS moved by Major V. R. Jones, and unanimously carried, that a vote of thanks be extended to Lt.-Col. Tomlinson for his work and leadership during 1934.

Lt.-Col. Tomlinson then invited Major J. W. Littleton, newly-elected President, to take the chair, wishing him every success, and asked the members to continue to the incoming President and Directors the co-operation and support which they had in the past so readily given.

Major J. W. Littleton, upon taking the chair, thanked the members for the honor conferred upon him in electing him as President for 1935.

The Meeting adjourned on the motion of Lt.-Col. D. Ritchie, M.C., at 10.15 p.m.

Approved:

(Signed) J. W. LITTLETON, Major.
President.

(Signed) A. J. DAVIS, Major.
Honorary Secretary.

THE ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE ANNUAL JOURNAL

ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE

Revenue Statement for Year Ending 31st December, 1934

RECEIPTS

Membership Dues		\$1,518 00
Grant—Dept. of National Defence, 1934	\$405.00	
Balance 1933	45.00	
		450 00
Interest		261.37
Armistice Ball		17.73

DISBURSEMENTS

Lectures, etc.—		
Expenses of Speakers, etc., and Refreshments ..	\$321.60	
Vimy Dinner	61.78	
New Year's Reception, 1934	40.60	
Special Dinners	26.78	
		\$450.76
Grants—		
Garrison Officers' Mess	\$400.00	
Alberta Provincial Rifle Association	80 00	480.00
A.M.I. Cadet Corps		232.98
Annual Journal—		
Expenses	\$478.75	
Less Receipts	410.00	
		68 25
Scholarships—University of Alberta, C.O.T.C.		75 00
Affiliated Branches		11 25
General Expenses—		
Clerical Help	\$420.00	
Circulars and Notices to Members	164.21	
Presentations	87.60	
Library	75.12	
Printing and Stationery	52.58	
Postage	52.50	
Audit Fees	30.00	
Gratuities	20.00	
Depreciation	16.25	
Telegrams and Telephone Calls	12 30	
Wreaths	11.00	
Revenue Stamps and Exchange	9.28	
Miscellaneous	6.90	
		957.74
Total Expenses for 1934	\$2,275.98	
Expenditure in Excess of Revenue Carried to		
Balance Sheet		28.88
	\$2,275.98	\$2,275.98

Audited and found correct:
F. J. BUTLER, Lieut., Auditor.

Certified correct:
S. L. MILLER,
Treasurer.

Calgary, Alberta, 5th January, 1935.

ALBERTA MILITARY INSTITUTE

BALANCE SHEET - 31ST DECEMBER, 1934

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
CASH ACCOUNT—		Prepaid Dues—1935	\$ 25.00
Cash on Hand	\$ 85.00	Surplus Account—	
Bank of Montreal—		A.M.I. Balance as at 1st Jan'y, 1934	\$5,903.20
Savings Account	24.35	Deficit for Year 1934, as per	
Current Account	1375	Revenue Statement	28.88
		Surplus as at 31st December, 1934	5,874.32
Accrued Interest Receivable			
Accounts Receivable			
Bonds at Cost			
Library			
Office Equipment and Pictures			
	\$ 123.10		
	83.93		
	36.00		
	5,123.50		
	431.18		
	101.61		
	<u>\$5,899.32</u>		<u>\$5,899.32</u>

Audited and found correct:

F. J. BUTLER, Lieut., Auditor.
Calgary, Alberta, 5th January, 1935.

Certified correct:

S. L. MILLER, Treasurer.

Vimy Anniversary, 1934

MEMBERS and guests of the Alberta Military Institute seated at tables which overflowed the ball room of the Palliser hotel, at Vimy dinner on the evening of April 9, 1934, paid their annual tribute to the memory of those Canadians who fell in the Great War.

The programme was lengthy, and A. L. Smith, K.C., bringing up the rearguard with his reply to the toast, "Our Guests", said he marvelled as much at the courage of those who remained as he did the courage of Louis Napoleon's supporters in continuing their fight after the smashing defeat at Sedan.

He described the Military Institute as something Calgary might well be proud of. It seemed to be alone in these days of too much advice and too many volunteer opinions in that it knew enough to mind its own business. He paid a tribute to the unassuming, sincere manner of the speakers, whom some might slightly refer to as "militarists", and to those who had led the Institute during its early life.

"Their guidance was wise. We do not wonder if there will be a Vimy dinner this year; we do not wonder if it will continue to represent the conservative elements in our community in contrast to the soap-box variety," he added.

Captain H. G. Scott delivered an account of the life of Napoleon III, from his birth in 1808 until his death in 1873. Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was the second son of his family and a nephew of Napoleon the Great. He was young at the time of his uncle's confinement to Elba and was old enough at the time of the Hundred Days to understand their significance.

The speaker brought the career of his subject up to his election as a member of the French parliament, to his resignation, re-election, to his election as president, and to his seizure of power near the end of his constitutional four-year term.

* * * * *

IS Hitler in 1934 in the same position as was Louis Napoleon in 1852?" asked the speaker. "It will be interesting to watch events during the next few years with this in mind. Both suffered ignominy and imprisonment, both were supported by small groups of adventurers, both swept to power through blood, both abolished republican forms of government, both packed their legislatures and then muzzled them, and both tried elaborate schemes for improvement in the lot of the people for the purpose of distracting their attention from the loss of their political liberties."

"The Military Institute, since its organization 14 years ago, has tried to do its part in the life of the community, and we believe that this annual commemoration is no small part of its functions, designed as it is to keep alive the memory of those who died overseas," said Lieut-Col. D. H. Tomlinson, M.B.E., V.D., president of the Institute, in his capacity as chairman.

In proposing "His Majesty's Forces" J. E. A. Macleod, K.C., said: "In these days, when everybody wants to give orders and every Jack is as good as his master, it is well that we have an institution which preserves the spirit of discipline and the love of order as do our military services. The community is under an obligation to those men, who, from time to time are sent to staff our local military headquarters. They make many contributions to the various aspects of community life. In this regard, I am sure you will agree, the present staff suffers nothing by comparison with those which have preceded it."

Responding, Brigadier H. H. Matthews, C.M.G., D.S.O., district officer commanding M.D. No. 13, said the contacts he had made during the evening, and the faces before him, made him proud to be in command of the district. It must be a source of pride to Col. G. E. Sanders, also, as first president of the Military Institute, to see such a fine indication of the growth of the Institute.

The navy had been likened to a shield rather than a rattling sabre. This, he said, could also be said of the army, but it should be remembered that a shield, to be effective, should be strong, large and of good quality.

In proposing the toast to "Our Guests", Major H. Strachan, V.C., M.C., noted the cosmopolitan nature of the gathering, not only as to branches and services among members of the Institute, but also to the many walks of life among the guests.

MEMBERS

of the Alberta Military Institute and other readers of the Journal will confer a service on the organization, as well as on the advertiser, if they mention the Journal when doing business.

Alberta Military Institute Membership List

PAST PRESIDENTS

Colonel G. E. Sanders, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1920-21
(Late) Colonel George Macdonald, V.D.	1922
Lt.-Col. J. N. Gunn, D.S.O., V.D.	1923
Deputy Commissioner J. W. Spalding, R.C.M.P.	1924
Brigadier D. W. B. Spry, O.B.E., V.D.	1925
Lt.-Col. G. H. Whyte, M.C.	1926
Colonel D. G. L. Cunningham, M.C., V.D.	1927
Major H. W. McGill, M.C., V.D.	1928
Major A. N. Martin	1929
Lt.-Col. D. Ritchie, M.C.	1930
Lieut. Hugh Farthing, B.A.	1931
Lt.-Col. L. F. Page, D.S.O.	1932
Colonel E. R. Knight, V.D., A.D.C.	1933
Lt.-Col. D. J. MacDonald, D.S.O., M.C.	1934
Lt.-Col. D. H. Tomlinson, M.B.E., V.D.	

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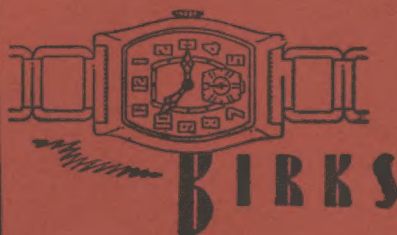
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